XI-XII

SEMINARY NOTES

ON

RECENT HISTORICAL LITERATURE

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JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES
IN
HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

HERBERT B. ADAMS, Editor

History is past Politics and Politics present History — *Freeman*

EIGHTH SERIES

XI-XII

SEMINARY NOTES
ON
RECENT HISTORICAL LITERATURE

BY DR. H. B. ADAMS, DR. J. M. VINCENT,
DR. W. B. SCAIFE, and others.

BALTIMORE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
November and December, 1890

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JOHN MURPHY & CO., PRINTERS.
BALTIMORE.

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INTRODUCTION.

The following Seminary Notes on Recent Historical Literature represent some of the first fruits of coöperative reading and reviewing by Johns Hopkins graduate students in their own department of History and Politics. Many of these notices have been elsewhere printed and are here reproduced in a somewhat abridged form. It is hoped that this collection of student-reviews and digests may be of suggestive service in the development of other and better annual reports of American contributions to historical science. Such reports or annotated bibliographies are much needed by students and readers of history, as well as by librarians and book-buyers.

The present system of reviewing as represented by our popular magazines, weekly journals, and daily newspapers, while useful in a way to the book-trade and to the general reader, is very unsatisfactory to the specialist. Such notices are written from a great variety of motives. Some reviews are manifestly in the interest of science and good literature. Others are in the interest of publishing houses and the makers of text-books. Still others are for the encouragement of authors. Many are for the amusement and private satisfaction of critics, who sometimes embrace the opportunity of displaying their own superior wisdom and of indicating what clever books they could write if it were worth their while. Whatever the motives of the review and of the reviewer, he and his observations are soon lost sight of in the downward current of periodical literature. Few people ever take the trouble to look up that drift-wood called "back numbers" for the sake of book-notices. In order to give any real historic life and usefulness to literary decisions, the best judgments should be codified under generic titles. What Sydney Smith called "the trade of book-reviewing" must be more and more specialized in various departments of literary criticism. We should have in this country either an annual digest of the best opinions on all the books that have appeared in the various classes of publication, or at least a complete bibliography topically arranged.

The *Revue Historique* in Paris set the world a good example, in 1876, in beginning to publish systematic reports concerning the progress of historical literature in various countries. Dr. Austin Scott, recently elected President of Rutgers College, but then (1876), connected with the Johns Hopkins University and associated with Mr. George Bancroft in the revision of his History of the United States, first assumed the responsibility of being the American correspondent of the *Revue Historique*, and, at

his request, some assistance in collecting materials for a report was rendered by the editor of these University Studies. The burden was next undertaken by Professor William F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, who, after contributing several valuable reports from 1880 to 1885, persuaded Johns Hopkinsians to resume their load, on the ground that he was working alone and at a distance from libraries and centres of publication. If Hopkins men, by coöperation, can ever approximate to the excellent work done for the *Revue Historique* and *The Nation* by Professor Allen, single-handed through a long term of years, our young Americans will have deserved well of their country.

The *Historische Zeitschrift*, founded in 1859, and long edited by Heinrich von Sybel, while never attempting a general and comprehensive review of the progress of American historical science, has given from time to time considerable attention to American contributions. Distinguished among German reviewers of historical works on America are the names of Friedrich Kapp[1] and Professor H. von Holst. The very first scientific recognition of original historical work done at the Johns Hopkins University was given in 1878, from the pen of von Holst, in the *Literaturbericht* of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, vol. 40, second Heft, pp. 380–384. The first American note on this point was from the pen of Professor William F. Allen in *The Nation*, December 12, 1878. Professor Allen was the first to make the Johns Hopkins University Studies known in France through the columns of the *Revue Historique*, 1883. The first Baltimore contributions to the *Literaturbericht* of the *Historische Zeitschrift* began in the year 1883. They were reviews of American historical literature by J. F. Jameson, Ph. D. (J. H. U. 1882), Associate in History from 1882 to 1888, and now Professor of History at Brown University. Although Dr. Jameson had never been in Germany he learned German so well in Baltimore that he wrote his reviews in that language and they were printed exactly as he wrote them. Professor Raddatz, of the Baltimore City College, who read some of Dr. Jameson's critical notices before they were sent to Germany, remarked, in the hearing of the writer of this note, upon their good German style. Dr. Jameson's contributions[2] to the *Historische Zeitschrift* were continued at intervals from 1883 to 1888. His most recent articles, published in Germany, are two valuable papers in English, on Historical Writing in the

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[1] Worthy of special note is Kapp's "*Zur deutschen wissenschaftlichen Literatur über die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*," *Historische Zeitschrift*, Bd. 31, 241–288.

[2] These various contributions were as follows: Reviews of Bancroft's *Formation of the Constitution*, Scott's *Development of Constitutional Liberty*, Doyle's *English Colonies* (I), Lowell's *Hessians*, Schouler's *United States*, (I, II), Curtis's *Buchanan*, McMaster's *United States*, (I), Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, the first nine volumes in the *American Statesmen* series, and Doehn's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der nordamerikanischen Union*. These reviews appear in Von Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift* Neue Folge, Bd. XV., pp. 189–191, 559–561; Bd. XVII., pp. 182–186, 381–382; Bd. XXI., pp. 180–190; Bd. XXVI., p. 188 (1883–1888). This statement is copied from the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1889, pp. 282, 283.

United States, (1) 1783–1861, and (2) since 1861.[1] These were originally given as lectures in the hall of the Johns Hopkins University.

Since the year 1878 the *Jahresbericht der Geschichtswissenschaft* (*im Auftrag der Historischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin*) has devoted some space to annual reports on the progress of American Historical Literature. These reports, from 1878 to 1887, were prepared by Dr. von Kalckstein. In 1888 the editor of the *Jahresbericht*, Dr. J. Jastrow, of the University of Berlin, a pupil of Leopold von Ranke, and one of the first German scholars to recognize the significance of the Johns Hopkins University Studies to historical and political science, requested the editor to undertake, with such coöperation as he might see fit to engage, the representation of American Historical Literature in the annual report of the Berlin Historical Society. This Prussian *Jahresbericht der Geschichtswissenschaft* attempts to cover the progress of historical literature in all countries and in every field. There are over fifty sub-editors or national correspondents. The long series of annual volumes, each containing eight or nine hundred closely printed pages, is the most comprehensive and valuable historical bibliography in the world. Each volume is richly annotated and contains a full index to all books reviewed. Each is a clearing house report of the world's contributions to history. Two annual reports representing America and comprising over seven hundred and fifty titles have been prepared by Dr. J. M. Vincent, librarian of our historical department, with some assistance from the director and members of the Seminary. The work is really too vast and laborious for any individual to carry alone. Division of labor and coöperation are and always have been the economic methods of the Historical Seminary. By the aid of these methods we hope to make a path through the great wilderness of recent historical literature.

We know the difficulties lying in the way of any complete and comprehensive survey, even for a single year, of the historical literature of our own country. First and foremost is the difficulty Professor Allen experienced, that of discovering the new books. At the present time, American historical science is in such a scattered and unorganized condition that there is no sure way of finding all the new materials that are annually contributed to it. And even if there were a good index, the practical difficulty of obtaining every new historical treatise is soon apparent to any department librarian who attempts to do his duty or to get any special favors from publishers or other sources. We have simply done what we could with such materials as have come to us by gift, exchange, or purchase.

In undertaking to review or describe a book our students have endeavored not to display literary fireworks or to construct a learned essay out of other men's labors, still less to cultivate the merely negative faculty of hypercriticism, but to tell in a frank, honest way what the author has attempted to do.

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[1] *Englische Studien, herausgegeben von Dr. E. Kölbing* (Heilbronn, Gebr. Henniger), Bd. 12, S. 59; Bd. 13, S. 230.

A purely objective statement of what the book really is, has been recognized in this department as the first duty of our young reviewers. To reproduce some image of the work under consideration, to give a fair idea of its contents and real worth has been their sincere intent.

The Historical Seminary is a training-school for college graduates who hope to become professors or teachers, editors and reviewers, and practical workers towards good citizenship, whether in educational, social, political or literary ways. We regard all our work as an educational process, not as a finality. If these Seminary Notes contribute in the smallest degree towards the literary development and self-help of our university men, and towards the evolution of the larger idea of organizing American historical science, these pioneers have not labored in vain.

Other and larger forces than Historical Seminaries are already tending in this country towards the organization of the *disjecta membra* of American History. The American Historical Association, composed of six hundred historical specialists and their associates, has been chartered by Congress "for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America." This Association is now in organic relations with the Smithsonian Institution, and, through its Secretary, is under obligation to report annually to Congress concerning the progress of historical studies in the United States. Such an annual report by the Association will require coöperation upon a large scale by representatives of our American Universities and State Historical Societies. The sooner our young Seminarians are trained to work together along coöperative lines, the better will be their results and the stronger and more useful their final combinations.

Meantime, many of the members of the Association have united, under the editorship of Paul Leicester Ford, of Brooklyn, and A. Howard Clark, of Washington, in the production of a Bibliography of individual contributions to historical science and literature. This Bibliography, properly indexed, together with certain selections from the proceedings of the Association, has been accepted as the First Annual Report of the American Historical Association to Congress and is now in press in the Government Printing office. A complete Bibliography of all the published work of all our State Historical Societies is in preparation by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, of the Boston Public Library, and will undoubtedly be published for the Association as one of its future annual reports. In such ways the work of organizing American historical science is advancing. Other forms of promoting American History and of History in America will doubtless be developed when the spirit of scientific coöperation becomes stronger in our American Universities, and when the sympathies of our State Historical Societies grow more national.

H. B. Adams.

SEMINARY NOTES ON RECENT HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

General American History.

By far the most important contribution to historical science in the United States during the past few years is the Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Mr. Justin Winsor.[1] This work is a complete history of North and South America in eight royal octavo volumes. The editor has had the co-operation of the State historical societies and of many of the historical specialists in different parts of the United States and Canada. The whole work is blocked out into great subjects, one for each volume. These subjects are subdivided into special chapters, each of which has a special author. Each chapter has two portions, a narrative and a critical. The first gives, in large type, an attractive and condensed account of the most important facts connected with the topic in hand. The second part, in smaller type, contains a critical disquisition upon original sources and disputed questions. The narrative part of each chapter is for the general reader. The critical part is rather for the scholar and student who wishes to verify authorities and to investigate for himself.

The first volume is chiefly the work of the editor himself, and bears the sub-title "Aboriginal America." The introductory chapter and the appendix taken together furnish most

[1] Winsor, Justin (Editor). *Narrative and Critical History of America.* 8 vols. Octavo. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889.

valuable information respecting the bibliography of the subject and the location of Americana in libraries and collections. Mr. W. H. Tillinghast opens the narrative proper with a chapter on the geographical knowledge of the ancients considered in relation to the discovery of America, and Mr. Winsor follows with an account of the Pre-Columbian explorations. The ancient civilizations of Mexico, Central America and Peru are described by Mr. Winsor and Mr. C. R. Markham with abundant illustrations and references to the sources of information.

Dr. Geo. E. Ellis furnishes a chapter on the red Indian of North America, as he was found by the French and English on their arrival. The wild tribes at the time were in a state of constant hostility to one another, and it was by taking advantage of these relations that the new comers assured their own safety. The ways in which the Indians were used by the different nationalities to further their own interests, and the history of Indian contact with the whites, down to the Revolutionary period, are carefully set forth.

The pre-historic archæology of North America is treated by Mr. H. W. Haynes. Mr. Winsor closes with a chapter on the Progress of Opinion respecting the Origin and Antiquity of Man in America, which one might call an example of illuminated bibliography.

Of the second volume more than one-half is the individual work of the editor, so that the latter term is somewhat too modest for the proper characterization of Mr. Winsor's part in it. The period of discovery forms the subject of treatment by S. H. Gay, Dr. Edward Channing, John G. Shea, Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, Henry W. Haynes and C. R. Markham, each representing a different field of exploration. Decidedly the most original and striking feature of Mr. Winsor's work is the skilful use which he has made of fac-simile reproductions of historical maps of discovery. Never before, in the writing of American history, has there been such a vivid presentation

of the gradual unfolding of the new world as revealed in the consciousness of those early voyagers.

English explorations and settlements in North America are the theme of the third volume. Mr. Charles Dean treats of the Cabots; Edward Everett Hale, takes up Hawkins and Drake; William Wirt Henry, Sir Walter Raleigh; and Charles C. Smith, the explorers of the northwest. Numerous writers, whose names have been connected with other publications in their special fields, describe the colonization of New England, the middle states and Maryland, while the settlements of the Portuguese, Dutch and Swedes, during the period 1500–1700, is given in the fourth volume, along with more extended notice of the explorations of the French.

The subject of the fifth volume is "The English and French in North America, 1689–1763." The limits of the period are well chosen. Certainly the revolution of 1688, with the consequent changes in the colonies and the extinction of French power in America, are the important dividing lines in colonial history. Mr. A. McF. Davis treats of the history of Canada and Louisiana, special attention being given to the early history of this latter colony, both in the narrative and the critical chapters. Of special interest is that part of Mr. B. Fernow's article on the "Middle Colonies," which treats of manufactures and commerce. In spite of British interference and the competition of agricultural pursuits, there existed the germ of that industrial development which has given the Middle States their manufacturing character. The economic history of the American colonies is a fruitful field for study, and all contributions to it should be welcomed.

The story of the Carolinas and Georgia is told by special students of those sections; the wars of the northeastern seaboard by the author of the chapters on the northwest. In his essay on the "Authorities on the French and Indian Wars of New England and Acadia, 1688–1763," Mr. Winsor summarizes the various views that have been held on the removal of the Acadians, justly observing that "the question is simply

one of necessity in war, to be judged by laws which exclude a gentle forbearance in regard to smaller, for the military advantages of larger communities."

In the last and longest chapter of the volume the editor describes "The Struggle for the great Valleys of North America." The narrative is chiefly concerned with the French and Indian War, tracing out its history in detail. Besides the critical essay there are notes on the early movements of the colonies toward union, the cartography of the region of the Great Lakes in the eighteenth century, the peace of 1763, and similar topics.

The sixth volume is devoted to that transitional period of American history known as the Revolution. Properly viewed, this extends from 1763 to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. Under the title, "The Revolution Impending," Mr. Mellen Chamberlain discusses the causes of that movement with admirable breadth of view. It is shown to be "no unrelated event," but "a part of the history of the British race on both continents." It was a strife between two parties, the conservatives in both countries as one party and the liberals in both countries as the other party; a contest between two different political and economic systems. Yet the desire for separation was a matter of evolution. Dr. Ellis, in his chapter on "The Sentiment of Independence, its growth and consummation," says that, although the spirit of independence was latent in American colonies, "the assertion needs no qualification that the thirteen colonies would not in the beginning have furnished delegates to a congress with the avowed purpose of seeking a separation."

Two different writers contribute as many excellent chapters to the military movements of the Revolution. Mr. W. F. Poole closes the volume with an article on "The West, from the treaty of peace with France, 1763, to the treaty of peace with England, 1783." We have here a clear exposition of the "cold and selfish policy" of the English government in the west, the evident purpose to exclude these lands from set-

tlement by the American colonies, lest by this the fur trade might be injured. Much emphasis is given to the achievements of George Rogers Clark, the writer holding that his services secured for the United States the Mississippi as its western boundary.

The seventh volume opens with a chapter on the "United States of America, 1775–1782; their political struggles and relations with Europe." The author, Mr. E. J. Lowell, essays "to describe the attempts made by the United States during the early part of the Revolutionary war to obtain recognition and aid from foreign countries, and to raise the money necessary to carry on the struggle." The diplomatic situation in Europe is considered so far as it affected the war.

"The Peace Negotiations of 1782–1783" form the subject of Hon. John Jay's contribution. In opposition to the view, until recently almost universal, which assigns the credit of the treaty of 1783 to Franklin, Jay is here presented as the important figure in the negotiations and the one to whom their final success is due. His suspicions of the French court are justified by clear proofs of its hostile attitude.

"The Loyalists and their Fortunes;" "The Confederation, 1781–1789;" "The Constitution of the United States and its History;" "The History of Political Parties;" "The Wars of the United States;" "The Diplomacy of the United States;" are titles of the more important chapters, the period covered lying between 1775 and 1850.

The eighth and concluding volume is devoted to the later history of British, Spanish and Portuguese America. On the British side there are chapters on the "Hudson Bay Company," by Dr. George E. Ellis; "Later Arctic explorations," by Mr. Charles C. Smith, and "Canada from 1763 to 1867," by Professor George Bryce, of Manitoba College. Spanish North America is treated by the editor, and Mr. Clements R. Markham writes on the "South American colonies and their wars of independence." Historical geography keeps its prominent place, the chief contribution being Mr. Winsor's study

of the historical chorography of South America. Mr. Winsor's indispensable essay on the manuscript sources of United States history with particular reference to the Revolution, describes not only the contents of federal, state and foreign archives, but the chief papers in private collections as well. An account is also given of the comprehensive printed authorities on our history as a whole, and on some of its phases. The work closes with a chronological conspectus of American history and a general index. Such criticisms as might be made on this work apply to it as a whole, rather than to the separate chapters, which are for the most part excellent.

The student of American national history cannot help feeling that the period since 1789 has received inadequate attention. With all of the sixth volume and nearly one-half of the seventh devoted to the Revolution, one would expect a treatment of our later history in some degree proportional. Another defect is a tendency to limit history to war, diplomacy and party struggles. There are many subjects, educational, social, economic, which form an important part of our history and on which at least a reference to authorities would have been desirable. One feels the lack of some account of witchcraft, and if the struggle against slavery was not contemplated in the work, a chapter on the institution as it existed would have been more than appropriate.

But if we have expected too much we may not lose sight of the manifest excellencies of what we have, for the history is a worthy monument to American scholarship.[1]

The contents of Prof. Johnston's[2] volume appeared first as the Encyclopedia Britannica article on the History and Constitution of the United States. The book contains less than

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[1] Abstract of fuller notice by H. B. A. and C. H. H. in *Revue Historique*, May–June, 1890.

[2] Johnston, Alex. *The United States, its History and Constitution.* 286 pp. D. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1889.

three hundred pages, but in this short space there is given a sketch of the most important facts of our country's history, and, what is far more, a very satisfactory explanation of underlying principles. The author is particularly happy in his discussion of the formation of the Constitution, and his account of the political parties growing out of different interpretations of this instrument. There is displayed a commendable desire for fairness, but readers who differ from Mr. Johnston in sectional and political prejudices will not acknowledge that he has risen to a plane of absolute impartiality. The clearness of the style is especially to be commended.

The work is admirably suited to become a text-book in our high-schools and colleges; and intelligent readers everywhere will be pleased with its many excellencies.

Mr. Patton's[1] two volumes have been prepared with reference to the wants of intelligent people who have outgrown school text-books, but have not sufficient leisure for the use of the most elaborate histories. They attempt to trace the influences which have been of chief importance in moulding our moral, social and political character as a nation. They aim to present only such facts as are of permanent interest; and the details selected are told with the intention of making them reveal the great truths which are behind and beneath them. The work is done under the guidance of the belief that an overruling power guided our affairs to the accomplishment of results which man could not foresee.

That the narrative covers a wide range is evident from the fact that it is not confined to the acts of soldiers and statesmen; but a prominent place is given to such men as Daniel Boone, Noah Webster, Bishop White, Thomas Coke, William Wirt, Washington Irving, Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, William Cullen Bryant, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., Horace

[1] Patton, J. H. *A concise History of the United States.* 2 vols. O. N. Y. Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

Greeley, Elias Howe, Hawthorne, Whittier, Beecher, Theodore Thomas, Drs. Hodge and Woolsey, Longfellow and Emerson.

Ninety-eight portrait illustrations and three maps are noteworthy features of the volumes. The closing chapter gives a brief account of the actual working of the different branches of national, state and territorial governments. An appendix contains the Constitution of the United States; lists of the presidents of the Continental Congress, of the Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and of the Presidents of the United States; tables of the population of the different states, territories, and forty-five leading cities are added. A full table of contents and both an analytical and topical index add to the value of these volumes as a work of reference.

A. W. S.

To those acquainted with the monumental Statistical Atlas issued from the same press in 1883, Mr. Hewes' work[1] needs no special introduction. The necessarily high price of the former prevented, however, its becoming as widely known as its merit deserved; the present, containing less matter and being mostly printed from plates that have already paid for themselves, can be offered at a greatly reduced price. Here are assembled in small compass and represented in a most striking manner, the main facts and figures of our national history. The growth and character of the population, the returns of the national elections, the development of our productive energy both agricultural and manufacturing, together with a great mass of facts as to wages, the tariff, and cost of the necessaries of life,—and all these are shown in such a manner that he who runs may read and even the uneducated can understand.

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[1] Hewes, F. W. *Citizen's Atlas of American Politics*, 1789–1888. Folio. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1888.

The atlas contains twenty-two folio pages of charts, mostly colored, of which five are new and a sixth has a new addendum. To those are added twelve pages of explanatory text, besides which there are many valuable tables on the charts themselves. Since publishing this Atlas the same firm has issued a chart showing the returns of the presidential election of 1888. Without going into details we may briefly notice some important facts here brought into prominence. On the first chart is a table of "Government Losses by Administration." These "losses" represent the difference in amount between what the people paid in taxes and that covered into the United States Treasury. During Washington's administration they amounted to $2.22 on every thousand dollars collected, while under Hayes the loss was less than one cent per thousand. The table of votes for President shows some curious phenomena concerning the popularity of various candidates.

The atlas contains a large number of interesting facts as to the number and distribution of the foreign-born element in the United States. It may be worth while to note that the nationality most largely represented under this category is the German, this element in 1880 numbering 1,966,742. In connection with the very interesting questions as to our relations with Canada, it may be observed that we have within our borders almost as many who were born in British America as have come to us from England and Wales; there being 717,157 of the former and of the latter 745,978.

One of the most instructive parts of the work under consideration, and one not contained in the large Statistical Atlas before referred to, is that devoted to the tariff, wages, and the cost of the necessaries of life. The most striking feature is the tremendous influence of war. One thing, however, that we seriously miss is some indication as to the origin and nature of our various tariff laws, for here are cases where law exercises a very marked influence on the march of events.

To one more of these interesting charts we would like to call attention, viz., that representing the history of the American

carrying trade. In 1826, the first year for which data of this nature are given, twelve times as much of our shipping was done in American ships as in foreign vessels; in 1887, six times as much was carried in foreign vessels as in those under the American flag. In other words, in 1826 more than 92 per cent. of our imports and exports were carried in ships bearing the national flag, while in 1887 only 14 per cent. of the same were on the high seas under the national colors. Here again we should have some hint as to the history of our navigation laws.

Altogether this Atlas affords us a valuable object lesson in national history, and is a fine example of the extent to which pictorial representation of the dry facts of statistics may be legitimately carried. W. B. SC.

"Great Words from Great Americans,"[1] is the title of a small volume, which, in addition to the Declaration of Independence, and the two instruments of government adopted in 1781 and 1789 respectively, contains the best words of two of our greatest presidents, Washington and Lincoln; the Farewell and Inaugural addresses of the one, and Inaugural addresses, and in part, the Gettysburg Oration of the other. The book contains, also, the excellent feature of an index to the Constitution. The compiler's aim is probably to encourage by this attractive and convenient form, a more frequent reading of memorable words, at present in danger of receiving less attention than their merit and importance deserve. W. W. W.

The second volume of Mr. Richardson's work treats of poetry and fiction, and begins with "Early Verse-Making in America."[2] The stern Puritan of New England had no soul

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[1] *Great Words from Great Americans.* 207 pp. 16mo. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889.

[2] Richardson, C. L. *American Literature*, 1607–1885. Vol. 2. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889.

for poetry. He could preach, write diaries and descriptions, and make an occasional plea for liberty; "but his poet was neither born nor made." The dawn of the present century brought improvement; but excepting Joseph Rodman Drake, Richard Henry Wilde, Fitz-Greene Halleck and Bryant, no names of importance appear in this period. Drake gave promise of greatness but died early; Halleck had a spark of poetic fire, and Bryant is relatively, but not absolutely of the first rank. The author is enthusiastic in his praise of Longfellow, and defends him vigorously from the charge, that his poetry is merely the production of a cultivated gentleman, unimaginative and didactic, pleasing but nothing more. His great work in helping to elevate the standard of American culture is properly emphasized, and his poems portraying the imaginative life of the Indian, all receive their due meed of praise. But the author frankly admits that "others have often rivalled or surpassed him in special successes or peculiar fields."

Edgar Allen Poe is still unforgiven. His chief merit is that he was born in Boston, his greatest error that he criticized the work of Longfellow. He is a dreamer, and sees always a vision of beauty hanging over him; he is a poet of weird woe, and is original in his own field; but much of his work is thin and artificial and like that of a "sublimated Sophomore."

The extremes of Emerson's work are found in his poetry. It is his serenest heaven and his most convenient rubbish heap. Under "Poets of Freedom and Culture" are discussed Holmes, Whittier and Lowell. To the realistic poems of Walt Whitman thirteen pages are given.

After discussing the "Belated Beginning of Fiction," the author passes rapidly to James Fenimore Cooper, who developed and may almost be said to have discovered the wilder American field for fiction. He is the sea novelist of the English language and the American novelist of action. "His success has always depended upon force of creation and vigor

of description." Hawthorne is an artist; the human heart is his highest and most constant theme, his field of study and portrayal. The closing chapter deals with movements in fiction since 1861. These productions are superior to those of the second rank of the former period, but no master has yet appeared.

The author's style is not always good. He sees too little merit in men who are not of the first rank, and is too fond of such expressions as "ephemeral," "fading," "time buries," "serene oblivion" and "permanent shade." His work cannot be called a History of American Literature in the broadest acceptation of the word. S. B. W.

American Colonial History.

In a little book of about two hundred pages, Miss Moore attempts to relate for young readers, the story of the settlement of Plymouth and Boston, as far as possible in the words of the early settlers themselves.[1] The introductory chapters contain a short account of the Separatists and Pilgrims under James I. and Charles I., followed by a sketch of the domestic economy of the Massachusetts Indians.

The story of Plymouth begins with William Brewster at Scrooby in Lincolnshire. A glimpse of the Pilgrims at Leyden precedes the departure of the Mayflower for the Hudson River. The landing on Cape Cod, and the voyages of discovery are well illustrated by maps taken from Mourt's Relation. The choosing of Plymouth for the place of settlement receives notice; then follows the rise of the "Indian Question;" the hostility of the "Great people of Ye Narrogansetts;" the recovery from illness of Massasoit, chief of the Massachusetts Indians by the aid of Winslow. The trials and dangers of the colony are well told. Final success is assured by the arrival of the Anne and Little James, bringing much needed supplies.

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[1] Moore, N. *Pilgrims and Puritans.* 197 pp. 16mo. Boston. Ginn & Co., 1888.

The origin of Boston is traced to St. Bodolph's settlement in the wilds of Lincolnshire in the seventh century, on the site of his monastery Botolston, or Boston. Here in King James's time there was a church, of which Mr. John Cotton was pastor. He, with John Winthrop and others of his followers, crossed the ocean and landed at Salem. William Blackstone, coming from England because he did not like the Lord-Bishops, took up land which in time became new Boston. Having persuaded Governor Winthrop to occupy part of his land, he later withdrew again into the wilderness, "because I would not be under the Lord-Brethren." The book is well supplied with maps and illustrations, and is agreeable in manner and method of presentation. J. L. W.

Mr. Markham's work makes no pretence to original investigation.[1] His narrative is made up from different sources, largely from contemporary writers, of whom Church is the best known, perhaps, in our day. After a brief survey of the relations of the early New England colonists with the Indians, an account is given of the Pequot troubles and the resulting state of public opinion in the four colonies, during the forty years which elapsed between the extermination of the Pequots and the declaration of war against the Narragansetts. The uprising of the savages at this time, commonly known as King Philip's War, is not thought by the author to have been due to any efforts for a general alliance on his part. The events of the so-called war, which was little more than a succession of Indian raids and repulses, with the accompanying barbarities on both sides, are narrated in ample detail. The account given by Mrs. Rowlandson of her treatment while in captivity, by the Indians, is quoted at length in

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[1] *Minor Wars of the U. S.* 4 vols. D. N. Y. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Markham, R. *King Philip's War.*
Johnson, R. *The Old French War.*
Johnson, R. *The War of* 1812.
Ladd, H. O. *The War with Mexico.*

the tenth chapter. The achievements of Captain Church are also quite fully described. Perhaps the most commendable feature of the book is its attempt to picture the social relations of the troubled times of which it treats. W. B. S.

Mr. Johnson continues the series with an account of the early attempts at colonization and struggles for the possession of the North American Continent, and ends with the conquest of Canada. The author connects the important events of this period of American history in a readable story, to serve as the basis of a more intelligent understanding of the later history of our country. He points out that the main contest for supremacy in the New World was between the French and English. Considerable attention is given to the part played by the Indian in the continuous warfare of that time; in fact, the book, as its title indicates, is almost exclusively a tale of warfare. Clearly and impartially written, the work is very readable. It is also made convenient for reference by an analytical table of contents, and by the addition of a complete index. Several double-paged illustrations are also inserted in the text. Like the rest of this series it is intended chiefly for popular purposes. J. W. B.

American Revolutionary History.

In Goodloe's *Birth of the Republic*[1] no new theories are advanced, no new points of view are taken, and very little original investigation is attempted; but the writer has compiled, in a convenient and systematic classification, a considerable amount of material bearing upon the critical period of American independence, and collected fron various sources, contemporary and modern. Mr. Goodloe has recognized the

[1] Goodloe, D. R. *The Birth of the Republic.* 400 pp. D. Belford, Clarke & Co., 1889.

fact that many valuable historical treasures are to be gleaned from the public speeches, private letters, newspapers, and current literature of the time, as well as from the contemporary resolutions, addresses, and legislation of general assemblies, and the accounts of later historians; to all these sources of history he has given due prominence.

The first chapter gives, in considerable detail, an account of the political events in the colonies immediately preceding the passage of the Stamp Act, the history of the passage of this act in the British Parliament, and the result of its attempted execution in each of the thirteen colonies.

The light in which England viewed Massachusetts' action regarding the acceptance, or rather non-acceptance of the Stamp Act, is next reflected in the proceedings of the House of Lords concerning this act of insubordination. Although this account seemingly relates to only a small part of the excited Colonies, it nevertheless indicates the feeling in England regarding the whole of them, and helps to give a clearer idea of the character and extent of the irritating influences which were goading them to open Rebellion.

Having traced the growth and culmination of independence in the colonies as a whole, the author proceeds to describe the movements toward this goal in each separately, gathering his material from a large variety of sources, and setting it down for the most part, *verbatim et literatim*.

To this account of the attainment of collective and individual independence, are added the text of the Articles of Confederation, a brief account of the origin and work of the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution as finally adopted, the first twelve Amendments thereto, and the Inaugural Address of Washington. W. I. H.

Although intended for young readers, John Fiske's book[1] will be useful to students on account of the admirably succinct

[1] Fiske, John. *The War of Independence.* Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. vi + 193 pp. S. 1889.

statement of the great movements of the American Revolution. The author has not attempted to give even as many details as space would allow, but dwells upon the causes of events and the motives and effects of the military operations of the war. V.

In *The Critical Period of American History*,[1] from 1783 to 1789, as the preface states, the author's aim is simply to group the events of the six years succeeding the conclusion of peace with Great Britain in such an order as may best bring out their causal sequence. The culmination of the period, of course, is the constitution itself, and its adoption. The book is chiefly occupied with an exposition of the train of important facts and conditions that made the Federal Convention of 1787 possible, and its results on the whole acceptable. While the work was clearly intended for the general reader, the special student of American history cannot fail to find in it much suggestive and stimulating material. The full bibliographical notes at the end of the volume are to be especially commended.

One of the most noteworthy chapters of the book is the first. In this the reader is made acquainted with the "Results of Yorktown"—not only in America, but in England. To many this vivid statement of the close relation between the success of the Continental arms and the strife and fall of British parties will reveal, perhaps for the first time, a most instructive page in the history of imperial politics. The brilliant diplomatic triumph won by Franklin, Adams, and Jay, is all the more keenly appreciated when viewed in the historical setting which these events give it.

The conclusion of peace, in 1783, as it seems to us now, should have ushered in an era of prosperity in America. This was the hour of victory; but we are not to forget that it was

[1] *The Critical Period of American History*, 1783–1789. By John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

also a time of the deepest despondency. Mr. Fiske has little difficulty in convincing us of the fitness of the title which he has chosen for his studies. It was indeed the "Critical Period." The second and third chapters are devoted to a summary of the social and political life of the times, and an analysis of the status of the States under the Confederation. The discussion of these topics is for the most part admirable. In recognizing the connection between constitutional and social history, the writer allies himself with the representatives of certain characteristic tendencies in modern historical writing. We cannot but regret, in view of the comprehensive survey of religious establishments, that no light is thrown upon the state of education under the Confederation. A better understanding of the attitude of the people in different parts of the Union toward public education might do much to clarify our ideas concerning this long-neglected period.

The comparative study of the English and American forms of government is skilful, and in some respects original. The point is emphasized that while our Constitution was to a great extent modelled after the British, it still differs from it in essential particulars because the fathers mistook the apparent for the real in their pattern. Thus, in the British government, as everyone now knows, the executive is not really separated from the legislative. The separation is only apparent. Had the American imitators of England in 1787 fully realized this, they might not have provided for a Congress, President, and Judiciary, each with clearly defined powers.

The concluding chapter, "Crowning the Work," narrates the battle that was fought out in each of the States before a ratification was obtained. Hamilton never appeared to better advantage than in the New York Convention at Poughkeepsie, working against tremendous odds, winning at length by sheer intellectual might. With 1789—that year of evil portent to continental Europe—our first crisis in America was passed.

Our author began his history with the fall of Lord North's ministry in England,—on a day of good omen, as he said, to the whole English race; and now, seven years later, he leaves Washington standing in front of Federal Hall in New York City, and hailed by a thousand voices as "President of the United States."[1] W. B. SH.

Mr. Durand thinks the importance of France to the American Revolution cannot be exaggerated.[2] She "furnished a large proportion of the soldiers, arms, officers, and military supplies, nearly the whole of the navy, and most of the credit and money by which the war was successfully terminated." Her risk was great and the cost amounted to 1,280,000,000 livres. She was in many respects obliged to control the war, and as a result of this her military and diplomatic agents furnish us with a mass of official letters and documents which serve as materials for a history of the war from a new point of view.

Nearly one-half of the volume is given to Beaumarchais, the secret agent of the French government, through whom supplies were forwarded to America. To accepted facts concerning his career, Mr. Durand has added some matter not before published in English from Gudin's new biography, as well as some original material furnished him by Mr. Lintilhac. "This material sets the character of Beaumarchais in a new light to American readers and strongly appeals to their sympathies."

Extracts from the correspondence of Gérard de Rayneval and of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the first ministers of France to the United States after the treaty of 1778, fill about one-third of the volume. This correspondence has not been accessible hitherto. It contains not only the most complete

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[1] This review was printed in the *Chicago Dial*, June, 1889.

[2] Durand, J. *New Materials for the History of the American Revolution.* 311 pp. D. N. Y. Henry Holt & Co., 1889.

reports which exist of the discussions in Congress, but also furnishes reports on the political state of the country with glimpses of society and interesting traits of prominent men.

The volume also contains a letter written by Thomas Paine to Citoyen Danton in 1793, though one does not readily see what relation it has to the subject. S. B. W.

Heretofore the student's information concerning the Pennsylvania convention has been drawn too exclusively from the fragmentary and one-sided report in Elliot's Debates. This has been supplemented by the aid of such newspaper and manuscript sources as have come down to us, so that the account[1] now given, incomplete as it is, "is probably all that can ever be known" of the debates in the convention. The editors have also reprinted a representative selection from the fugitive literature of the day, letters, speeches, and essays on the Constitution, such as appeared in the newspapers. Dr. Wm. H. Egle contributes a set of biographical sketches of the members of the convention, and the volume is enriched by the portraits of fifteen prominent conventioners.

The work of the editors has consisted chiefly in collecting the material and arranging it in a systematic way. They should be thanked especially for the light thrown upon the proceedings of the minority—if indeed it can be called a minority.

Mr. Stone's article on the "Ordinance of 1787," is also a valuable contribution.[2] C. H. H.

American History, 1789–1860.

The readers of Mr. Schouler's fourth volume will doubtless turn with keenest interest to the opening and closing chapters, which deal with portions of the eventful administra-

[1] McMaster, J. B., and F. D. Stone. *Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution.* 803 pp. O. Hist. Assoc. of Penn. Phila., 1888.

[2] Stone, F. D. *The Ordinance of* 1787. 34 pp. 1889. Reprinted from *Pennsylvania Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*

tions of Jackson and Polk.[1] It begins with the reorganization of the cabinet, at the close of Jackson's second year in office, and concludes in the midst of the war with Mexico. This, however, can only be regarded as a rather unfortunate division of the work, which, when completed, will not be seriously marred by such an arrangement.

Before entering on a narration of the various vicissitudes of "Old Hickory's" reign, the author finds in the introductory pages a fitting place for a *résumé* of the American manners and customs and general social conditions of the period. He bases his conclusions largely on the descriptions written by that much-abused and much-abusing personage, our Intelligent Foreign Visitor. Mr. Schouler finds the characteristic feature of American society, then as since, to be commonplaceness, "unpicturesque level," and lack of leisure.

It can hardly be said that much new light is thrown on the Jackson administration. Here references to the sources are copious, as, indeed, they are throughout the work. The field had been worked over, in recent years by Von Holst, Sumner, and others, to say nothing of the numerous previous attempts, in such books as Greeley's "American Conflict."

The summary of Jackson's character is well drawn: "Jackson ruled by his indomitable force of will, his tenacity of purpose, courage, and energy. He did not investigate, nor lean upon advice, but made up his mind by whatever strange and crooked channels came his information, and then took the responsibility. Experience made him rapid rather than rash, though he was always impulsive; and he would dispatch the business which engaged his thoughts, and that most thoroughly. * * * * He decided affairs quickly, and upon impulse more than reflection; but his intuitions were keen, often profound, in politics as well as war."

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[1] Schouler, Jas. *History of the United States under the Constitution.* Vol. 4. Washington. W. H. Morrison. N. Y. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The question of slavery comes more and more into prominence as the volume advances towards the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War. The Congressional career of John Quincy Adams, during these years, was not lacking in episodes bordering on the dramatic. The same may be said of Giddings of Ohio, and others. That our author distrusts his own impartiality in his treatment of the discussions between North and South, is not at all to his discredit. We must admire his candor, although by becoming an advocate he leaves the judge's bench.

Not the least of Mr. Schouler's services to the history-reading public is rendered in the last chapter, in which H. H. Bancroft's collection of materials on the annexation of Texas and California is largely drawn upon. The leading facts are condensed into a readable narrative, and made perhaps more intelligible than in the form in which they were first published. This volume, like the preceding, is poorly indexed.

W. B. SH.

John Bernard's theatrical visit to the United States extended over fourteen years.[1] The author lands at Boston, starts towards the south on his tour, reaches Virginia, branches off to the Ohio river, turns southward again, travels by private conveyance through Virginia and the Carolinas to Charleston, returns partly by land and partly by water to the north, visits England in the meantime, journeys to Canada, and breaks off abruptly in his narration in 1811. He tells about what he saw in America, what he thought of the public men of the day, and what he heard illustrating their characters. The introduction contains a short sketch of the author, while foot-notes, as well as text, give some account of prominent actors of the time. The author has much wit, and a keen sense of the ridiculous. His remarks sometimes have a

[1] Bernard, John. *Retrospections of America*, 1797–1811. 380 pp. D. Harpers, 1887.

biting, caustic humor, but the geniality of the man and his kindness of heart take away all bitterness. He has the power of keen observation and a brilliant imagination, at times evidently allows the latter to range at will; hence he cannot always be accepted as accurate in his descriptions. This, however, is not to be expected in a book of such a nature. We can hardly think of a man whose profession is comedy, giving us manners and customs in all their scientific-historic accuracy. He would not then be true to his calling.

Mr. Bernard delights in collecting stories and legends connected with the local history of the sections traversed. Jokes sometimes illustrate the habits, manners and morals of the people. S. B. W.

In Ladd's account of the Mexican War, the author's purpose was not to discuss technically military movements, or to illustrate the principles of military science.[1] He gives us a plain, unostentatious narrative of the war, following the army in all its battles from Texas to the City of Mexico. He neglects, comparatively, the history of Texas during the twenty years previous to its connection with the United States, and the nationality of the better classes of its people. He also fails to notice, in the chapter on Results, the great effect this war had on American patriotism, and its influence as a training school upon many of the leading officers in the Civil War, especially those in the Confederate service. Nor does the author give as much attention to the conquest of the west as the importance of that part of our republic would seem to demand. One of the most thrilling expeditions of the war was that made in the western campaign by Col. Alexander Doniphan to the country of the Navajos. These men suffered as many hardships in crossing the Sierra Madre, as did San Marten in crossing the Andes or Bonaparte in his passage of the Alps. S. B. W.

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[1] Ladd, H. O. *The War with Mexico.*

Mr. Johnson's[1] treatment of the war of 1812 is in harmony with the other volumes of the series, and completes the account of those lesser episodes in American History which may be called its Minor Wars.

Defenders of President Buchanan[2] in his course of action just previous to the War of the Rebellion have not been altogether wanting, but the facts are now brought out in new form through a compilation of his public utterances during the period in question.

The Civil War.

Patriotic Addresses[3] is the title of a convenient compilation of the great speeches and sermons of the greatest American pulpit orator on the subjects of Freedom and Slavery, delivered during the decade 1850–60; sermons delivered during the civil war from Plymouth pulpit; all of Mr. Beecher's historic addresses in England in 1863; his address at the Fort Sumter flag-raising, April 14, 1865; his political sermons and addresses since the civil war, and his eulogies on Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. An excellent summary of Mr. Beecher's public life, his relations with public men, and the sources of his strength and weakness, are given by the editor in a hundred and fifty pages. J. R. C.

Mr. Bigelow occupied a position during our Civil War which gave him a fine opportunity to watch the movements of Confederate agents in Europe, especially in France, where he resided first as consul-general, and later as chargé-d'affaires.

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[1] Johnson, R. *The War of* 1812. (Minor Wars of the U. S.) Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y.

[2] Buchanan, J. *The Messages of President Buchanan.* Compiled by J. Buchanan Henry. N. Y. Pub. by the editor.

[3] Beecher, H. W. *Patriotic Addresses in America and England,* 1850 to 1885. Edited by J. R. Howard. O. 857 pp. N. Y. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

The author has given to the public some fresh material which has never before been published, concerning the Emperor Napoleon in his relation to the Confederate government and navy.[1] No pretense is made to a complete and comprehensive study of the entire subject, for the author contents himself with merely presenting those facts which came within the range of his own observation and events to which he, in his own words, is probably the most competent surviving witness. The first intimation that the Confederacy was having vessels built in French ports was given him by one who made a business of detecting diplomatic intrigue, and promised valuable information for a consideration. Convinced by documentary proof of the truth of the assertion, Mr. Bigelow followed through all its mazes the clue thus placed in his hands. The correspondence here reproduced places it beyond doubt that the French government was acquainted with the movements of the Confederate agents in ordering vessels to be built and fitted out in French navy yards, and that it was willing to compromise its neutrality provided the destination of the vessels was concealed. Fortunately the departure of the vessels was arrested, and only one of them finally succeeded in entering the Confederate service, and that by a most circuitous process. It bore the name of "Stonewall," and had time to make only one trip to Havana before hearing of the news of Lee's surrender. An appendix, containing the letters found and used by the author during his term of office as chargé-d'affaires, closes this well-written and very interesting book.

H. C. A.

Mr. Coffin has given us the third[2] volume of a history of the War of the Rebellion. The author has attempted to pre-

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[1] Bigelow, John. *Relation of France to the Confederate Navy.* New York. Harper Brothers, 1888.

[2] Coffin, C. C. *Redeeming the Republic: Third Period of the War of the Rebellion.* 478 pp. O. Harpers, 1889.

sent, in a condensed form, an account of the chief military operations and events of the war from the opening of the year 1864, to the close of its summer months. In March, 1864, full control of the army was given to General Grant, and a new period in the history of the war was opened. During this period occurred the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, the march of Sherman with the united armies of the west from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the capture of that city, and the duel between the Alabama and the Kearsarge. Having been with General Grant's army in Virginia, the author brings to his task the advantages of a somewhat close intimacy with many of the leading Union generals, and a personal observation of many of the events of which he writes. His style is plain, direct, unpretentious, and at times graphic and forcible. Some of his descriptions of military manœuvres are, however, complicated and obscure. The narrative bristles with interesting anecdotes and is illuminated by abundant charts, maps and engravings.

C. D. H.

Mrs. Hedrick's *Incidents of the Civil War*[1] is a simple and chronological arrangement of newspaper cuttings, well pieced together and full of interest to those people who wish many details of the war.

Reports of battles, public meetings, war songs, and some caricatures are reproduced, making a collection of things which might easily be forgotten, though the book is one which will be used more for reference or occasional amusement than continuous perusal. F. B.

Mr. George W. Williams,[2] is perhaps one of the most prominent Negroes in America, and stands forward as an

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[1] Hedrick, Mrs. Mary A. *Incidents of the Civil War.* Lowell, Mass. G. Hedrick, 1888.

[2] George W. Williams. *A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion.* O. 353 pp. Harper & Bros., 1888.

uncompromising champion of the race. The calm, impartial and judicial attitude of the historian is, therefore, hardly to be expected from him, although, perhaps, those who have read the author's "History of the Negro Race in America," will note with pleasure a marked decrease of the spirit of indiscriminate hostility toward everything south of Mason and Dixon's line; but there is still much to be desired in this respect.

In spite of grave defects, however, the book will be found to contain an interesting account of the conduct of Negro troops during the war, with a good *résumé* of preceding examples of Negro soldiery ancient and modern. It fairly establishes the claim of the race to military capacity. The work indicates patient research and some skill in the selection of facts for presentation. J. H. T. M.

American Constitutional History.

Mr. Bryce's great work is worthy of heartiest praise.[1] Its strength does not lie in style, nor yet altogether in its broad scope, but chiefly in its method and in its points of view. Mr. Bryce does not treat the institutions of the United States as experiments in the application of theory, but as quite normal historical phenomena, to be looked at, whether for purposes of criticism or merely for purposes of description, in the practical every-day light of comparative politics. He seeks to put American institutions in their only instructive setting—that, namely, of comparative institutional history and life. . . . .

Mr. Bryce divides his work into six parts. In Part I he discusses "The National Government," going carefully over the ground made almost tediously familiar to American con-

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[1] Bryce, James. *The American Commonwealth.* 2 vols. D. N. Y. Macmillan, 1888.

stitutional students by commentaries without number. But he gives to his treatment a freshness of touch and a comprehensiveness which impart to it a new and first-rate interest. This he does by combining in a single view both the legal theory and interpretation and the practical aspects and operation of the federal machinery. More than that, he brings that machinery and the whole federal constitution into constant comparison with federal experiments and constitutional machinery elsewhere. There is a scope and an outlook here such as render his critical expositions throughout both impressive and stimulating. Congress, the presidency, and the federal courts are discussed from every point of view that can yield instruction. The forms and principles of the federal system are explained both historically and practically and are estimated with dispassionate candor. . . . .

Part II is devoted to "The State Government." Here for the first time in any comprehensive treatise the states are given the prominence and the careful examination which they have always deserved at the hands of students of our institutions but have never before received. Under seventeen heads, occupying as many closely packed chapters, full of matter, the state governments (including, of course, local government and the virtually distinct subject of the government of cities), state politics, the territories, and the general topics in comparative politics suggested by state constitutions and state practice are discussed, so far as reliable materials serve, with the same interest and thoroughness that were in the first part bestowed upon the federal government. . . . .

Part III, on "The Party System," is the crowning achievement of the author's method. Here is a scholarly, systematic treatise, which will certainly for a long time be a standard authority on our institutions, a much used hand-book for the most serious students of politics. It gives a careful, dispassionate, scientific description of the "machine," an accurately drawn picture of "bosses," a clear exposition of the way in which the machine works, an analysis of all the most

practical methods of "practical politics," as well as what we should have expected, namely, a sketch of party history, an explanation of the main characteristics of the parties of to-day, a discussion of the conditions of public life in the United States, those conditions which help to keep the best men out of politics and produce certain distinctively American types of politicians, and a complete study of the nominating convention. One can well believe that the practical politician, not a super-sensitive person, much as he pretends to scorn the indignant attacks made upon him by "pious" reformers, would be betrayed into open emotion should he read this exact and passionless, this discriminating and scientific digest of the methods by which he lives, of the motives by which he is moved. And certainly those who are farthest removed from the practical politician's point of view will gain from these chapters a new and vital conception of what it is to study constitutions in the life. The wholesome light of Mr. Bryce's method shines with equal ray alike upon the just and upon the unjust. . . . .

Part IV, on "Public Opinion," its American organs, its American characteristics, its American successes and failures, contains some of the author's best analytical work, but is less characteristic of his method than the preceding parts. . . . .

Part V contains "Illustrations and Reflections." It opens with an excellent chapter on the Tweed ring by one of the most lucid of our writers, Professor Goodnow; treats of other special phases of local ring government; of "Kearneyism in California," of *laissez faire*, of woman's suffrage, and of the supposed and true faults of democracy as it appears in America. . . . .

Part VI concerns "Social Institutions,"—railroads, Wall Street, the bench, the bar, the universities, the influence of religion, the position of women, the influence of democracy on thought and on creative intellectual power, American oratory, etc.,—and contains the author's cautious forecast of the political, social, and economic future of the United States. . . . .

All through the work is pervaded with the air of practical sense, the air of having been written by an experienced man of affairs, accustomed to handle institutions as well as to observe them. . . . .* W. W.

The plan of Mr. Curtis' present work[1] includes his original account of the origin, formation, and adoption of the Constitution, together with the history of the United States under that Constitution down to the adoption of the last amendments. The two volumes of the earlier work are incorporated in the first volume of the present history. Even the chapter headings have a familiar look, and the contents are practically unchanged. They come before us in a new dress, and the advance of the last thirty years in the printer's art serves to add to their attractiveness, for this is by no means a dull book, though its theme is a heavy one. We do not find the style quite modern. It is not unlike that of Mr. Bancroft —stately, dignified, measured. Perhaps the style is not wholly out of keeping, even in these days of much commonplace writing about great subjects, with the gravity of the events which the history has to recount. The fifteen years from the calling of the first Continental Congress to the ratification by eleven States of the National Constitution under which we live to-day, form the period covered in this volume. The last six of those years Mr. John Fiske calls the "Critical Period" of our history, and the nine preceding were in some respects more than critical, for they were largely decisive—not of union, perhaps, but at least of independence of Great Britain. It is a part of Mr. Curtis' task to show how events so shaped themselves during and after the war of the revolution as to join with the spirit of independence a growing spirit of nationality, culmin-

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[1] Curtis, G. T. *Constitutional History of the United States, from their Declaration of Independence to the close of their Civil War.* 2 vols. N. Y. Harpers, 1889.

**Abridged from Political Science Quarterly, March,* 1889.

ating in the adoption of that charter which Mr. Gladstone has pronounced "the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The question so much mooted of late by American students, whether the Constitution was really thus struck off at a given time, or was simply a natural growth, a development from antecedent political conditions, is not discussed by Mr. Curtis. He is concerned rather with the formal, outward history of the document as revealed in convention proceedings. He reviews, successfully, the first two Continental Congresses, the government of the Revolution, that under the Articles of Confederation, the Federal Convention of 1787, and finally the debates in the State conventions. More than half of the work is occupied with the Convention of 1787 and the reception accorded its work. This account is based chiefly upon "Elliott's Debates," the principal sources of all our exact knowledge of the period. Mr. Curtis' foot-note references to Elliott are so numerous that the reader may verify nearly every important statement if he cares to consult the original authorities. The advantage of owning such a work as this lies chiefly in the compact form in which the matter is presented. It would necessitate much labor on the part of the student or general reader to pick out the salient paragraphs of the voluminous debates from the five volumes of Elliott. Mr. Curtis has done this for us in one volume. Then, too, he has put life into his narrative. He has introduced us to the personality of Washington and the conventioners who sat with him, and while these characters, as he draws them, appear a little strained, and, at times, unnatural, they are yet as living men before us always.* W. B. SH.

Prof. Landon's work[1] is a series of lectures delivered by the author before the Senior classes at Union College,

[1] Landon, J. S. *Constitutional History and Government of the United States: a Series of Lectures.* 389 pp. O. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889.

**Reprinted from Public Opinion, Dec.* 7, 1889.

during the four years he was President *ad interim* of that institution. It traces the development of the Constitution from the simple systems by which our forefathers were permitted to manage colonial affairs, through its various important changes, down to the perfected and expanded form in which it now exists, giving only such narrative as is essential to a clear understanding of the important constitutional periods. The English criticism upon our Constitution, that it is written and therefore difficult to change, is regarded as unjust by Mr. Landon. The powers conferred by the Constitution were based upon recognized principles of right and justice, and, while requiring little change, admit of almost indefinite development and expansion. The governmental powers which stand in need of constant revision in this country, are those which lie close to the daily life of the people; reforms in the application of these powers are matters of State concern with which the nation has nothing to do. It is to the failure of English writers to perceive this fact that this unwarranted criticism on their part is due. The author holds to the view that in the United States, the powers of sovereignty are divided between the nation and the State by the creators of sovereignty, the people—a view to which many writers on American constitutional history will take exception. The chapters which treat of the interpretations placed upon the constitution by decisions of the Supreme Court contain, perhaps, the results of the author's most careful study. The typographical appearance of the book, together with the arrangement of material into chapters and paragraphs, is good.

R. J. F.

In addition to the interpretation of general federal statutes, the constitutional duties of the Supreme Court have been twofold: to see that the outline of government provided for in our fundamental law is developed along constitutional lines, and to keep by its restraining decisions both national and State governments within their proper fields of activity. To trace

our Constitutional history as seen in the body of law thus created, is the purpose of a volume[1] of lectures given at the University of Michigan. The method of treatment and ground covered, differ from those of Von Holst, Curtis, and Bancroft, in that the materials are drawn wholly from the records of a tribunal which stands above, and to a large degree removed from the influence of party strife and partisan vices.

The first chapter, prepared by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, has for its title, "The Federal Supreme Court—Its Place in the American Constitutional System," and treats fully the history of the Court from its establishment in 1789, to the accession of Marshall to the Chief Justiceship in 1801. The field of jurisdiction is explained, as indicated by the theory of our Constitution and the principles of interpretation, and defined in the grant of federal judicial power in Article III. Chief Justice Jay's influence upon the Constitution is also considered.

The second period of the History of the Supreme Court naturally covers the term of Marshall as Chief Justice, from 1801 to 1835, during which time federalistic principles governed the Court. To tell the story of one "whose youth was engaged in the arduous enterprises of the Revolution, whose manhood assisted in framing and supporting the Constitution, and whose maturer years were devoted to the task of unfolding its powers and illustrating its principles," is an interesting and important task. Marshall's influence in establishing the infant Republic upon a firm foundation, and his conception of the powers of the Constitution, and the manner in which they should be interpreted, are fairly told by the author, Hon. Henry Hitchcock, though possibly too great a portion (one-third) is devoted to Marshall's life before his elevation to the

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[1] *Constitutional History of the United States, as seen in the Development of American Law. Political Science Lectures,* 1889. Univ. of Michigan. 296 pp. O. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889.

Bench. The chapter closes with an excellent feature, *viz.*, a list of constitutional decisions by the Supreme Court, from 1790 to 1835, arranged in chronological order, and with references to the reports.

The third lecture, that by Hon. George W. Biddle, LL. D., covers that period of the Court's history during which it was presided over by Roger B. Taney, under whom the Court showed a decided tendency to a stricter construction of the grants of federal power than had previously prevailed. During Taney's long term from 1835 to 1864, many cases involving important Constitutional questions were necessarily decided; but in comparing Taney's influence upon our Constitutional Law with that of Marshall, the distinction should be remembered, which is not brought out in the lecture, that while Marshall was making law, Taney was, in the main, merely applying law. As one of Marshall's biographers has said, "Marshall laid not only the foundations of Constitutional law, but raised the superstructure." In treating the Dred Scott case, the writer is evidently convinced of the unsoundness of Chief Justice Taney's decision; and without giving arguments in support of his opinion, devotes, a proportionally unfair space to the presentation of the opposing views.

The period from the outbreak of the Civil War to the present, embracing the terms of Chief Justices Chase and Waite, is described by Professor Charles A. Kent, of Detroit, who gives in general terms, the stretches of federal power necessitated by the crisis of civil war, the significance of the last three constitutional amendments, and the action of the Supreme Court upon causes arising out of them.

The lectures upon the federal judiciary are fittingly supplemented by a discussion of the State Judiciary and its place in the constitutional system by ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, in which are considered the relations of our parallel State and Federal courts, with their confusing fields of jurisdiction, partially concurrent, and partially exclusive. W. W. W.

A complete treatment of the genesis of American federal institutions has not yet been made, but special points are being investigated, and a general survey can come when the field has been lighted up by such monographs as Jameson's essays in the Constitutional History of the United States. To assist in this work is the first purpose of this volume,[1] but there is also another, and kindred aim in the preparation of these essays. "Perhaps still more strongly," says the editor, "we desire to assist in broadening the current conception of American Constitutional history, and in making its treatment more inclusive," and it is in the performance of this service, the assisting to place in true light the scope of our Constitutional history, and in emphasizing the fact that but a small view of our federal State life is obtained by an attention confined to the alien articles of our fundamental law, that these essays are largely valuable.

The first essay by the editor, entitled "The Predecessor of the Supreme Court," is a description, prepared largely from unpublished materials, of the old Federal Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture, which existed under the Confederation. In this tribunal is discovered a very respectable ancestor of our present Supreme Court. War with England had given rise to increase in privateering and consequent increase in the number of prize cases in dispute. Settled first by Committees of Congress, they were finally, at the suggestion of Washington, referred to a separate court, styled the "Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture." Two days before its final adjournment, had met the Convention of 1787, which was to provide its more effective and powerful successor. "It cannot be doubted that the Court of Appeals had an educative influence in bringing the people of the United States to consent to the establish-

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[1] *Essays in the Constitutional History of the United States in the Formative Period*, 1775–1789. By graduates and former students of the Johns Hopkins University. Edited by J. F. Jameson. O. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co, 1889.

ment of such a successor. It could hardly be that one hundred and eighteen cases, though all in one restricted branch of judicature, should be brought by appeal from State courts to a federal tribunal, without familiarizing the public mind with the idea of a superior judicature, in federal matters, exercised by federal courts. The Court of Appeals may therefore be justly regarded, not simply as the predecessor, but as one of the origins of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The second essay, on "The Movement towards a Second Constitutional Convention in 1788," is an extremely interesting bit of historical work. The great dissatisfaction with the Constitution as framed by the Convention, so widely felt at this time, and the desperate efforts that were made for the assembling of a second constitutional convention are conclusively shown. Defeat of the Constitution in the second convention would have been certain. There is also little doubt that, had the Constitution been presented to popular vote for ratification, it would have been rejected. But a second convention was not necessary. The friends of the Constitution were willing to make amendments, and these amendments once adopted, "all notes of opposition were lost in a chorus of admiration." "In the worship of the Constitution that instantly succeeded," closes the essay, "it is almost impossible to believe that an instrument accepted by all parties as the last work of political wisdom, had been produced in a conflict of opinion, adopted with doubt, ratified with hesitation, and amended with difficulty."

The third essay is a treatment of the development of the Executive Departments, between the years 1775 and 1789. "The Executive Departments," says the author, "would at first seem to furnish an excellent example for the inspirationists. The Secretaries of State, War, and Treasury still hold their offices by virtue of acts passed by the first Congress in 1789; the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy under acts of the years 1794 and 1798 respectively. Each of these five acts was the first and only law that the federal

Congress found necessary for the erection of these departments." But Mr. Guggenheimer shows them to have been the direct descendants of simpler and cruder beginnings. The experimental wanderings first from committees of Congress, then to varying boards, and finally to independent departments in 1781 are well shown. "It is positively pathetic," he says, "to follow Congress through its endless wanderings in search of a system for the satisfactory management of its Executive Departments." The necessity of departmental administration was so evident that Congress in 1789 organized departments at once.

The fourth essay is entitled "The Period of Constitution-making in the American Churches," by Mr. W. P. Trent. Attention is called to the fact that with the severance of our political connection with England, came a separation of the Church from the State, and the consequent necessity on the part of the former, as well as of the latter, to frame for themselves schemes of government. In these Church Constitutions Mr. Trent finds evident traces of the influence of the political Constitutions then in making around them; and in turn believes them to have exercised some influence upon the formation of the political instruments of government.

The last essay is a consideration of the Status of the Slave during the period 1775–1789. The author, Mr. J. R. Brackett, shows the development of American law, in its relation to the negro. When slaves were few, there was no special slave law, but gradually there arose through State enactments, a body of law treating specially the status of the colored man, and forming in each State a Slave Code. W. W. W.

Mr. O'Neill has attempted an historical examination into the practical operation of the American Electoral College.[1] No part of the United States Constitution has been more of a

[1] O'Neill, Charles A. *The American Electoral System.* 284 pp. D. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887.

disappointment, or more fruitful of criticism and apprehension than the method it provides for the election of the president. Yet, as Mr. O'Neill cites the Federalist to show, "this is the only part of the system of any consequence which has escaped without severe censure, or which has received the slightest mark of approbation from its opponents." It is a common remark that the American Republic under the Constitution is but an experiment in the history of civil government. Mr. O'Neill believes, and we think fairly shows, that this part of the experiment has been a failure. Beginning with the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the modes of presidential election there proposed and discussed, he traces with an unpartisan spirit the experience of the Electoral College through the successive presidential elections. The contested elections of 1800, 1824, and 1876, naturally receive special attention; and the historic precedents and opinions which the disputed contest of 1876 called forth, receive suggestive notice. The violent resolutions of John Randolph on the refusal of Congress to receive Missouri's vote in 1820; the unavailing proposals of Mr. Van Buren in the Senate in 1824, and of Senators Benton and Morton in later years, to remedy the defects of the Constitution in this respect, show how thoroughly and how early the evil was appreciated, and how difficult it has been to effect a remedy. Mr. O'Neill also gives many interesting illustrative incidents in the several State elections which show that he has made good use of contemporaneous newspapers.

The author evidently writes from the standpoint of one who regrets thoroughly the early spirit of decentralization in the States. With the development of nationality he thinks the time has come for some national mode of election by "citizens of the United States," as proposed by Gouverneur Morris a hundred years ago.

An appendix contains extracts from the Constitution and laws bearing on the subject. The volume is written in a clear and commendable style, barring occasional bursts of grandiloquence. J. A. W.

Mr. Patterson, in his work on the United States and the States under the Constitution, says:

"This book has not been written to give expression to any theories, either in politics or in law. Its only purpose is to show by a classification and an analysis of the judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, what the relations of the United States and the States are under the Constitution, as judicially construed by the court of last resort."[1] After considering the relation of the States to the United States and to each other, and the question of implied powers, the author takes up taxation, commerce, the impairment of contracts, bills of attainder, State bills of credit, State compacts, fugitives from justice, the judicial powers, and rights of persons and property, and concludes with a chapter on the federal supremacy and the reserved rights of the States.

One of the best chapters is that on the impairment of contracts, in which one learns something of the judicial evolution of corporate power in America. The clause of the Constitution which forbids the States to pass any law violating the obligation of contracts, was copied from the Ordinance of 1787, and has exercised a much wider influence than was originally contemplated. The debates of the Convention indicate that the purpose of the clause was to prevent interference in matters of private contract and especially to guard the interests of creditors against the issue of paper money. The prohibition was first extended to public contracts, not in 1819, in the case of Dartmouth College *v.* Woodward, as is often supposed; but nine years earlier, in the Yazoo case (Fletcher *v.* Peck). After it had been decided in the latter case that a grant of lands by a State was a contract and (N. J. *v.* Wilson, 1812) that a grant of exemption from taxation came under the same provision, it was but one step further in the same direction to include charters of incorporation. Indeed,

[1] Patterson, C. S. *The United States and the States under the Constitution.* 290 pp. O. Phila. T. and J. W. Johnson, 1888.

although Mr. Patterson does not mention it, the decision in the Dartmouth College case is distinctly based on that of 1810.

As a collection of decisions concerning federal restraints on State action, this book will prove convenient and serviceable.

C. H. H.

Mr. Patton's book traces the part performed in the government of the United States by the Democratic party since its inception in the early months of Washington's administration, down to its return to power in 1884.[1] The one idea clearly emphasized by Mr. Patton in this work is, that with the exception of the measure for the establishment of an independent Sub-Treasury, the American people in the end have not only objected to the application of every theory of government proposed by Democratic statesmen; but on the contrary have adopted the measures which they opposed. Mr. Patton's conclusion is that the theories presented by the Democratic party have always been specious and outwardly attractive, especially to the unthinking, but in practical statesmanship its record is a barren one.

The book, we are assured by the author, is not written in the interest or spirit of partisanship, yet we have no difficulty in determining from a perusal of it the preconception of the writer.

R. J. F.

Mr. Cocker's work[2] is designed for a school-book. The following outline of the plan followed in the treatment of the subject is given on page eighteen:

1. "The government of the American colonies, and the relations of the colonies to each other;

2. "The causes which led to a union of the colonies;

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[1] Patton, J. H. *The Democratic Party.* 355 pp. D. N. Y. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1888.

[2] Cocker, W. J. *The Government of the United States.* 274 pp. D. N. Y. Harpers, 1889.

3. "The Confederation and the causes of its failure;

4. "Our present system of government under the Constitution."

This plan is well carried out, the statements of the author being accurate and his style good. The Constitution is itself reserved for the close of the book. In other words, it is exhaustively studied before it is actually presented. This arrangement seems a little strange. H. R. MCI.

Mr. Rupert's book [1] is divided into two parts, of which the first is a series of topics in American history. These are divided into four large periods and subdivided into smaller sections and topics. Titles of easily obtainable books are given in connection with the period in hand. The second and larger part of the work is given to a commentary on the Constitution. This is taken up article by article, or at least topic by topic, and subjected to a brief explanation suitable for beginners in the science of government.

It is intended as a guide for secondary instruction, but might prove convenient for more advanced students.

Mr. Wilson has taken from his larger work on the State the chapter on American Government, and made it into a book by itself as a short manual for schools and colleges.[2]

American Political Problems.

The present attempts at Ballot Reform and Civil Service Reform evince a discontent on the part of statesmen with the

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[1] Rupert, W. W. *A Guide to the Study of the History and the Constitution of the United States.* 130 pp. D. Boston. Ginn & Co., 1888.

[2] Wilson, W. *The State and Federal Governments of the United States: a Brief Manual for Schools and Colleges.* 131 pp. D. Boston. D. C. Heath & Co., 1889.

practical results of democratic government. Mr. Stickney's little book,[1] after a clear statement of the theory of our government, shows how far we have departed in practice from that theory. "The theory is that this political system puts the supreme power in the state in the hands of the citizen." In fact, it burdens him with a power which he does not, and cannot use. Consequently, political power has fallen into the hands of a professional class, who use the party organizations for political plunder. The best men are barred from public service; power is taken out of the hands of the people; the political freedom of the citizen is destroyed; our whole political life is corrupted, and statesmanship made to consist solely in attempts to carry elections. The people do not rule, they have only the right of legalized revolution once in four years. His remedy for present evils is theoretically very simple. It is nothing less than a return to the primitive folkmôte or popular meeting. The public meeting, he claims, is the only organ for the formation and declaration of the people's judgment and the people's will. The chief executive should be solely responsible to the popular assembly, the members of which should be chosen directly by the people in popular meetings. Whether the conclusions are accepted or not, it must be acknowledged that the book is an honest attempt to find a remedy for evils in our political system which undoubtedly exist. It is interesting to note the author's estimate of the present movement for ballot reform and civil service reform. He thinks these measures would not reach the root of the evil. The disproportion between the disease and the remedy, he thinks is grotesque. Suppose the Australian Ballot System is adopted: the individual citizen will still be a political puppet, voting for the men and measures adopted by his party.

W. P. S.

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[1] Stickney, Albert. *The Political Problem.* 189 pp. D. N. Y. Harpers, 1890.

One of the most interesting books that have appeared in the *Questions of the Day* series is that of Mr. Bruce.[1] It is a dispassionate and unprejudiced study of the negro, as he lives to-day in the rural districts of the South. His characteristic peculiarities in all the varied relations of parent, husband, servant, citizen, church-member, laborer and land-holder, are carefully and impartially considered. The weakness of the race lies far more on the moral than on the mental side. While there is great uniformity of mental endowment among them, and few departures from the common level, that level is much higher than one would expect. But this mental force is dissipated and made of small avail through the lack of certain moral qualities, as for example, sustained will-power. The negro is improvident, not from obtuseness, but because, although perceiving what is good for him, he has not the resolution to pursue the course of action that would attain it. A negro guilty of a breach of law or morality, does not incur the displeasure or aversion of his companions. On release from jail or penitentiary, he is looked upon with increased respect, as a pseudo hero. Intense religious feeling does not seem to be incompatible with flagrant violation of every commandment. The race clearly cannot be judged by our ethical standards.

As regards the future of the race, Mr. Bruce is pessimistic. Examining and rejecting every hope of improvement, he has himself no solution to offer. "The number of negroes in towns and cities is too small to exercise any material influence on the general destiny of the race;" and every attempt to carry education to the rural masses is futile. Like Blyden, he thinks the mulattoes really are a third race; but he further believes them important, because rapidly disappearing. The whites and blacks under the pressure of race instinct, are drawing further and further apart; and the blacks are revert-

[1] Bruce, Philip A. *The Plantation Negro as a Freeman.* 262 pp. D. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889.

ing physically, mentally and morally to their original condition of savagery. At the same time their numbers, absolute and proportional, are increasing so rapidly that the situation assumes a most serious aspect. Froude, on reading Mr. Bruce's book, wrote to the author: "You and I have approached the same problem from opposite sides, and we have come to the same conclusion." J. H. T. M.

At the outset the author of *An Appeal to Pharaoh*,[1] appeals to history and to the testimony of many eminent men, from Madison down to our own time, to show that the negro has been the prime cause of all sectional animosities and that the color-line is still the great dividing line. Neither as slaves or freedmen, have the negroes, as a class, ever been on anything like equal or confidential terms with the white people of the South, and that there is no prospect of such a result in the future, anyone who has seen much of the relations between the two races must be compelled to admit.

In view of such a state of affairs the author believes that ours "is a case for the knife of the surgeon." He would solve the problem by separating the two races; by taking the Africans back to Africa. He presents, for the gradual removal of the Negroes from this country, rather an elaborate scheme, according to which a certain number of child-bearing women, between the ages of twenty and thirty (he estimates the number from twelve to fifteen thousand), are to be sent away every year, together with their husbands and children. He believes that every man, woman, and child, of Negro blood, will have disappeared from this country within fifty years after this plan of removal has been put into execution.

Moreover, he estimates that $10,000,000 a year, for fifty years, would cover all the expenses of removing and settling

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[1] *An Appeal to Pharaoh: the Negro Problem and its Radical Solution.* 205 pp. D. N. Y. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1889.

the emigrants, and providing them with necessary equipments to begin life anew. He seems to think that there is nothing in the character of the soil or climate of the Congo region to render it unfit for settlement by the emigrants, but that, on the contrary, it is a most desirable country. The effect of the removal of the negroes upon the industrial system of the South would not be serious, since their places might easily be supplied, and their departure would, in the long run, be beneficial to industry.

Granting that it is highly desirable to get rid of the negroes, one cannot but fear that the execution of such a scheme as he proposes would involve far greater expense than might at first be thought, even if it should prove to be practicable, which may reasonably be doubted. H. D. T.

J. H. Kennedy has related in an interesting manner the history of the early days of Mormonism.[1] Beginning with the birth of Joseph Smith, the book is largely devoted to his biography. His early life, habits, and shortcomings, his evolution into a Mormon prophet, his influence upon his misguided followers, are topics carefully considered. The story of the Mormon Church at Palmyra is given at length. The Mormons, later on, migrated to Kirtland, Ohio. Here they built a temple and laid out a city, but were soon so harassed by their numerous enemies, that a second migration, this time to Nauvoo, Illinois, was the result. The story ends with the tragic death of Joseph Smith in the jail at Carthage, Illinois, and the consequent dispersion, for a time, of his followers.

Mr. Kennedy has been careful in the selection of his material, and makes free use of all authorities on Mormonism; the book is liberally supplied with foot-notes which contain explanatory matter and notes on biography. Several

[1] Kennedy, J. H. *The Early Days of Mormonism.* 275 pp. D. N. Y. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1888.

appendices are added for the separate treatment of topics only incidentally referred to in the text. The book is illustrated, but has no index, and contains only a brief table of contents.

J. W. B.

Mr. Beers divides his work[1] into four parts, treating I. The History of Mormonism; II. The Political Puzzle; III. The Social Puzzle; IV. The Religious Puzzle. In Part I. the history of Mormonism is arranged in four periods, and treated in as many chapters: (1) the revelation of Joseph Smith at Palmyra, N. Y.; Palmyra to Kirtland, O.; (2) the rise of Mormonism in Missouri; (3) the Mormons in Illinois and the Settlement in Nauvoo; (4) Brigham Young and the final location of the Mormons in Salt Lake Valley.

The author's plan for the uprooting of Mormonism, consists in the abolition of woman suffrage in Utah Territory; a national colonization scheme; establishment of national free schools all over the Territory. He discloses the evils of Mormonism, and advocates the above scheme as the only peaceful and successful way of dealing with the Mormon question. It would solve the "Political Puzzle," and also the social and religious aspects of the question.

The book is the result of two years' labor, and is based upon a study of the best works upon Mormonism and the files of the leading religious periodicals. The essence of the book was formerly given in a series of lectures, and the publication preserves the free didactic style. It is well worth careful perusal. The author gives a good summary of the book in his detailed table of contents.

J. W. B.

Brief mention can only be made in this connection of Bancroft's *History of Utah*, which is written from the Mormon

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[1] Beers, R. W. *The Mormon Puzzle, and how to solve it.* 195 pp. D. N. Y. Funk & Wagnalls, 1888.

standpoint. Students of the subject will find in this an extensive and valuable bibliography.[1]

The purpose of Mr. Barrows' little book,[2] is to show that the advantages hoped from the Dawes Bill can only be reaped by supplemental missionary efforts. The author discusses such subjects as the courts as protectors of the Indian rights; the Cherokee experiment; the failure of the reservation system; and Indian farming; and he points out that the proximity of border civilization is the reason for the continual lack of success in our dealing with the Indians. The conclusion reached by him is, that the plan of granting to the Indians citizenship and lands in severalty can only be made beneficial by efforts directed toward the elevation both of the savage and of the neighboring white man. The final chapter discusses the decrease of the Indians in numbers, with strictures on the responsibility of the whites for this result. F. J. T.

Mr. Haines' large volume[3] is a compendium of information upon the *American Indian.* As its title indicates, it claims to comprise the "whole subject of the Indian in a single volume." It is evident from a perusal of his pages, that the author has sought diligently and conscientiously to embrace in his work whatever of value has anywhere been discovered and written concerning the aborigines of America. He has gathered and written with a deep interest in his subject, an interest which he has, in great measure, succeeded in imparting to his pages. The various speculations concerning the origin of the Indians, their earliest authentic history, their

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[1] Bancroft, H. H. *The History of Utah, 1540–1886.* (Works. Vol. 26). O. 808 pp. San Francisco. The History Co., 1889.

[2] Barrows, W. *The Indian's side of the Indian Question.* 206 pp. 16mo. Boston. D. Lothrop, 1888.

[3] Haines, Elijah. *The American Indian.* 821 pp. O. Chicago. The Mas-sin-ná-gan Co., 1889.

tribes, traditions, languages, customs, government, and a multitude of related themes, find treatment here. The table of contents indicates that the author may with a measure of propriety claim, as he does in his preface, that the volume is "a sort of cyclopædia on the subject of the American Indian."

The introduction which treats of the aborigines as they were found by the white discoverers and pioneer settlers in America, gives a good outline of the history of the Indian in our early colonial days. The author defends the credibility of Father Hennepin against the attacks of Parkman, and presents Dr. W. F. Poole's critical examination of the fiction of Pocahontas, together with the best early New England testimony on Indian life and characteristics. The value of the work consists in its comprehensive and careful selection and arrangement of the best material. Among the chapters of special interest are those on *Indian Origin*, *Picture Writing*, *Indian Local Names*, *Indian Character*, and *Indian Population Past and Present*. The volume closes with a chapter on the *Independent Order of Red Men*, organized at Philadelphia before the Revolution, by the admirers of the Chief Tammany, and by those who wished to perpetuate the memory of worthy traits in Indian character.

The style of the work is engaging, and any one seeking information on any phase of Indian life would hardly fail to find it here, though its inexcusable lack of an index is a serious drawback. J. A. W.

The Address of a Revolutionist[1] is an enigma. The author's opening words are: "Fellow Subjects:—We celebrated the 17th of September, 1887, as the centennial anniversary of an event which we chose to call the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States." He closes with a cosmopolitan sentitiment couched in the following cosmopolitan slang: "By

[1] *The Centennial of a Revolution: an Address by a Revolutionist.* 171 pp. 16mo. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1888.

rushing onward in the battle of ideas, we place ourselves in solidarity with the Revolutionists everywhere; with those who in Europe call themselves the International—the Party of the Revolution—Revolution anywhere and everywhere. We are of them; they are of us. We are all 'men without a country.' Let them come along: the Communist, the Anarchist, the Socialist, or whatever else! We are all in the swim! Vogue la galère! Let her go, Gallagher! Vive la Commune."

A reader whose habit it is to begin with the end of a book might imagine he had here found the key to it—but between the first words and the last there are 170 pages of dreary discussion of certain aspects of sovereignty in the United States. He asks, "what is the continuing event which we celebrate?" He aims clumsy shafts of sarcasm at Professor Burgess, of Columbia College, as the exponent of the view that the Articles of Confederation were a *usurpation* by the States of the Sovereignty formerly held by the Continental Congress, and that the adoption of the Constitution was a "revolution" by which the nation regained its usurped sovereignty. Is this "Revolution" the continuing thing, he inquires? Again, he asks if the government as exercised, not as the machinery to carry out the Constitution, but as a power above the Constitution, conquering and reconstructing seceded States, and by the Supreme Court legitimizing its actions, is not the continuing thing we celebrate. But in the whole discussion he gives no lucid statement of his own position, nor is it possible to divine his purpose—unless it be in the peroration quoted above, and that has absolutely no logical place in this address by a Revolutionist, unless he has revolutionized logic.

There is occasionally a flippancy in his language, and now and then a clever phrase, but in the main it is obscure, heavy and spiritless. The undercurrent of sarcasm is often so far beneath the surface as to be almost invisible. The thought is not deep: it is only muddy. He has something

on his mind, undoubtedly, but he has simply succeeded in transferring the incubus to the brain of the unfortunate reader.

Yet he has made a few clever hits. Whether these will repay one for the drudgery of reading the whole address depends mainly on the value of the reader's time and energy. S. S.

A prognostication of political events in the year 1896![1] In the preface, dated 1925, the author tells his son that he sends him a scrap-book of newspaper clippings describing the great political campaign of 1896. That year saw the complete overthrow of the party composed of the "alien forces of Socialism, Anarchy and Atheism," by the National Party which appealed to "those principles bequeathed to us at the cost of blood and suffering," by the patriots of the Revolution. The newspaper style is imitated with great skill, and, indeed the whole work is very cleverly done. However, it is open to doubt whether elements representing so diverse principles as Anarchism, Socialism and Atheism will unite into one party. Besides, it is more reasonable to suppose that, if any socialistic party ever becomes very powerful in this country, it will be a Christian and not an Atheistic one. W. P. S.

American Local History.

New England.

Long after the original American colonies had become fully established, the picturesque valleys of Vermont seem to have been little more than foot-paths for savages.[2] Yet the valleys were destined not long to remain thus, but were soon to furnish homes for those brave, industrious men, whose history

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[1] *The Presidential Campaign of* 1896: *a Scrap Book Chronicle compiled by an Editor of that Period.* N. Y. Funk & Wagnalls, 1888.

[2] Heaton, J. L. *The Story of Vermont.* 316 pp. D. Boston. D. Lothrop, 1889.

we may find in the pages of this book. We cannot fail to be impressed with the spirit with which Mr. Heaton has described the struggles of these Vermont people. Their efforts to become recognized as a separate commonwealth; their unyielding determination to gain statehood in the Union; finally, their patriotism, in times of need;—all these are pictured with a vividness that leaves a pleasing effect.

The history of Vermont seems, indeed, to be impartially treated. The bravery of the Vermont men has become proverbial to us; hence we are not surprised, in the present case, to find praise unsparingly bestowed. Alike in times of peace and times of war, these men will never cease to be known as the sturdy Green Mountain Boys.

The pleasing manner in which the author has presented his work causes one to welcome a closer acquaintance with that contented "People, which removed from the fear of penury on the one hand, and from the temptations of affluence on the other, forms the hope and stay of any republic." G. T. F.

Professor Dexter states that his little work on Yale College[1] "has been compiled to meet the frequent demand for some brief statement of the earlier history of the institution." To do this, the author, in a concise and interesting manner, traces the history of the University, from the foundation at Branford, by the celebrated donation of books from a few Connecticut pastors, to the great University of over a thousand students. The "collegiate school," established by the "ten Congregational ministers of Connecticut," was founded because Harvard was too far off and not orthodox enough to furnish the desired instruction to young students. An interesting bit of republican development is the fact that it was not until 1768, just before the Revolution, that the list of the students' names, formerly given according to social stand-

[1] Dexter, F. B. *A Sketch of the History of Yale University.* 108 pp. D. N. Y. Henry Holt, 1887.

ing, was arranged in alphabetical order. During the Revolution the college was almost broken up. Under President Dwight, the first of that name, the institution made great progress. Then began that evolution into a university, recently shown in the change of name, by which the administration of a second President Dwight has been signalized. The principal facts in the long and successful administrations of Presidents Day, Woolsey and Porter, are described, and the narrative closes with the auspicious opening of the present administration.

A statistical and biographical appendix ends the work. The book is bound in the college color, blue, with the seal of the University impressed on it. B. C. S.

The history of New England towns has a peculiar interest, because of the semi-independence they enjoyed, and the local peculiarities which nearly all exhibited. Mrs. Schenck's History of Fairfield is a contribution of this kind.[1] Just how far matters of general history should be introduced into such a work, is a mooted question; but the author of this book gives a more minute account of the doings of the General Court and of the policy and conditions of the colony of Connecticut than seems necessary. At times it is difficult to distinguish whether the colony or the town is referred to. The work, of which this is the first volume, is intended to be carried down to 1818, which date was probably chosen, because of the adoption of the State Constitution that year. The period treated is one of interest for all of Connecticut, as Fairfield had several features not found in all the other towns. Being near the Dutch settlements of New Netherlands, and having many Indians close at hand, it suffered from rumors of war. The career of Roger Ludlow, who was really the founder of Fairfield, is a remarkable one. Lieutenant-Governor of Massa-

[1] Schenck, E. H. *The History of Fairfield County, Conn.*, 1639 to 1818. Vol. I. 423 pp. O. New York. Pub. by the author.

chusetts, and then of Connecticut, and compiler of the latter's first code, he was a man of strong will and, being dissatisfied with the management of affairs, left for Virginia, carrying the town records with him, as an old legend has it. Mrs. Schenck disproves this tale, showing that there were no town records for the first nine years, and that all which then existed are now extant. In tracing Ludlow's later life she follows him from Virginia back to England. Fairfield suffered more than other towns in Connecticut from the witchcraft delusion, and Goodwife Knap of this town was one of the very few in the colony condemned to death on that charge. Maps of the old town plats, lists of early proprietors, and brief genealogies for three generations of the families of most prominence among the early settlers, are additional features of the book, valuable to a lover of Fairfield. The press-work and general appearance of the book are admirable, and the contents generally accurate. On page 162, however, there is an amusing error. The author quotes the "Pounder's Oath," which bound them to preserve "ye fruits of y^{e} Cōmon fields;" and she deduces from the use of the word fruit (which of course meant grain) the statement "that the young fruit trees were grown in fields and held in common by the townsmen." Further, that this oath "shows the care exercised in the healthy growth of fruit trees, which had been brought from England, or raised from imported inoculation, grafts, pits and seeds." B. C. S.

The opening pages of Mr. Wilson's *Town and City Government in Providence*[1] present, in condensed form, the *personnel* of the Colony of Rhode Island. Here the government was an experiment, and up to the adoption of the Code of 1647, passed through three phases: (1) government by mutual consent; (2) by majority of householders without delegated

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[1] Wilson, Geo. G. *Town and City Government in Providence.* Pap. 77 pp. Providence. Tibbitts & Preston, 1889.

authority; (3) by majority with delegated authority. In 1644 a charter was obtained, but no general government was organized till 1647. The key to the political and civil status of Rhode Island is individualism. Of this principle she has ever been tenacious, and he who would read her history aright, must constantly bear this fact in mind. The period of town development up to 1700 is described under its political and administrative phases. The section on land-holding is of interest, because contrasted with the survivals of English institutions. From 1700, till the adoption of the city charter, was the period of municipal growth. The conclusion describes Providence under the charter. An analytical table of contents adds to the convenience of its use. W. H. T.

Middle States.

From the standpoint of the "Commonwealth Series," namely, "to secure trustworthy and graphic narratives which have substantial value as historical monographs, and at the same time do full justice to the picturesque elements of the subjects," the two volumes by Mr. Roberts upon New York are a success.[1]

The first volume describes the earliest discoveries by the French, their unsuccessful invasion of the Iroquois territory, the colonization by the Dutch and the change to English rule, bringing the story down to the year 1765. Beginning with the Intercolonial Congress of 1765, the second volume sets forth the part borne by New York in resistance to England, and the subsequent development of the Empire State, closing with the year 1887.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the work is the compactness of the narrative. Within the narrow compass of these two small volumes, the author has compressed the larger and

[1] Roberts, E. H. *New York.* (American Commonwealths.) 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888.

essential facts of the history of this great commonwealth in every department of its varied life. He does not restrict himself to political history, but traces also the development of education and literature, agriculture and manufactures, the land system, the canals and water-ways. The lives and services of the more distinguished sons of New York are sketched, and interesting comparisons, from various standpoints, are drawn between the Empire State and other States and countries.

The book has one serious defect, in that it gives but one map—the New York of to-day. Much of interest and value would have been added if there were maps showing the colony and the city of New York at important periods, such as at the beginning of English rule and at the Revolution.

It is, of course, foreign to the purpose of this history to give detailed information or indulge in critical investigation or speculation. The chapters on "Topography of New York," and "People of the Long House," maintain, however, with plausible and solid arguments the thesis that the supremacy of New York among the States rests largely upon geographic facts; that the water-shed of central New York, whence the rivers flow in every direction, giving easy access to every part of the country east of the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Quebec, is the real key to the truly imperial power exercised by the Iroquois over the other Indian tribes, as well as to the imperial position, which in many ways New York holds to-day. S. S.

The title of Mr. Brooks' book well characterizes the work.[1] The history of New York is told in a popular, easy style, and a slight thread of romance is woven into it. The author's aim is to trace the history of the State with special reference to the part played by the masses of the people. Accordingly he

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[1] Brooks, E. S. *The Story of New York.* 311 pp. D. Boston. D. Lothrop, 1888.

selects a middle class Knickerbocker family, and, following it out generation after generation, views events from the standpoint of this typical family of humble, honest workers. He does not, however, confine himself so closely to this family that he is unable to take a broad view of events. The author is much given to moralizing, and puts many sage comments on men and things into the mouths of the successive heads of the Jansen family. He never loses an opportunity of emphasizing the fact that the ordinary citizen is an important factor in the history of State or nation. The appendix contains a map of New York, a detailed list of events arranged chronologically, the State Constitution and a bibliography of works bearing on New York history. F. W. S.

In the dedication of Susan Coolidge's sketch of Philadelphia,[1] we are told that it was prepared from materials "originally collected for the use of the Tenth United States Census." It is but natural that a fact like this would under any circumstances have affected the character of the work, but in this case its influence is even greater than would be expected, as Miss Coolidge seems to have felt conscientiously bound to make use of all her materials, no matter how trivial. The result of such an array of facts and figures in so small a compass has been to make several of her chapters unpleasantly suggestive of the appendices to a city directory.

As Miss Coolidge's materials were, of course, chiefly illustrative of Philadelphia's status in the census year, it is in her last chapter—that on "Philadelphia in 1880"—that we see their influence most clearly. That chapter contains a crude and undigested mass of facts, which, though perhaps valuable to the statistician, are at least in their present form of little or no interest to the general reader.

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[1] Coolidge, Susan. *A Short History of the City of Philadelphia.* 288 pp. 16mo. Boston. Roberts Bros., 1887.

The chapters on "Growth and Development," "The Centennial Exhibition," etc., are written in much the same style; but all that part of the work describing the founding of the colony, its political history and part in the Revolution, etc., though merely a compilation from other histories and laying no claim to originality, is pleasantly written and forms by far the most enjoyable portion of the book. D. H. G.

The two parts into which *The Story of Washington* is divided, are entitled, respectively, "The Historical City" and "The Modern City."[1] These titles do not accurately indicate the contents. The very brief account of the development of municipal government in Washington, is placed in one of the last chapters of the second part, although it logically belongs to the first, and would naturally be sought there. With this exception, the story of the foundation and growth of the national capital, down to its occupation by the British in 1814, is told on the whole in a satisfactory manner. In giving a detailed account of the establishment of the government offices in the new city in 1800, the author fails to mention the burning of the War Department, with many of the Revolutionary records, and all the important Department Archives. The period between Madison's last term and Lincoln's first, is treated in a single chapter of thirty-six pages, of which thirty are occupied with Congressional debates entirely irrelevant to the theme of the book. The account of the "renaissance" of Washington in 1872–4, is misleading. On page 184 it is stated that 58½ miles of wood pavement were laid, and 28½ of concrete, but it is nowhere stated that all the wood pavement had to be taken up, and much of it replaced by concrete, of which more than 75 miles are now laid, and which forms a marked feature of the Washington street-system. One chapter is very properly devoted to the public schools. If there

[1] Todd, C. B. *The Story of Washington, the National Capital.* 416 pp. D. N. Y. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889.

is any one thing for which the school-system of the city is noted, it is its excellent High School; but the reader of this volume will find only the merest mention of such an institution. Returning to the chapter on Municipal Government, we read on page 325: "The city government of Washington is in many respects an anomaly in municipal governments. . . . In its system three commissioners, *appointed by Congress*, are the source and fountain of power." On the next page is printed the substance of the Act, establishing the present government of the District of Columbia, which provides that two of the commissioners "be appointed from among the citizens of the District by the President, and confirmed by the Senate; the third to be an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army, whose lineal rank should be above that of Captain, and to be detailed by the President." No attempt is made to harmonize the two statements. The book contains many minor errors. These, however, might be overlooked, if the essentials of *The Story of Washington*, in any complete sense, were present. Amid much that is unessential, they seem to have been lost sight of. W. B. SH.

The South.

The object of Mr. Phelan's History of Tennessee[1] is to show the law of development which makes the present condition of that State the logical sequence of the past; and to show this, "without going unduly into detail, and not passing over wholly in silence, the individuals who have been the factors of this law, or the occasional adventures which surround them with the golden light of a mediæval romance." While due emphasis has been given to individual characters and romantic incidents, the idea of development has been made especially

[1] Phelan, Jas. T. *History of Tennessee: the Making of a State.* 476 pp. D. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888.

prominent. Tennessee institutions are treated as direct survivals of English prototypes and even of Germanic customs. "When the people of Memphis held the successive meetings, which began with the abolition of the city charter and ended with the compromise of the city debt, and passed the resolutions which each time were embodied in laws by the State legislature, they were but reviving a custom of their race, the first record of which is found in the Germania of Tacitus."

Nearly one-half of the book is devoted to the period before 1796, the date of the admission of Tennessee to the Union. The earliest settlements and the formation of the Watauga Association, the relations with North Carolina, the State of Franklin, the troubles with the Indians, and the intrigues of Spain are well presented. Tennessee as a State is then taken up and its history followed until it seceded in June, 1861. This part of the book is chiefly occupied with political and financial topics. Without going into the intricacies of the subject, the author has given us valuable chapters on banks and internal improvements, matters in which the experience of Tennessee is of much interest. When treating of political affairs, Mr. Phelan is especially at home. The rise of the Whigs, their conflicts and their final downfall are set forth with much ability. Here, as elsewhere, the history of Tennessee is viewed as an epitome of the history of the United States.

The plan of the work is well conceived and well carried out. The tone is impartial and the style interesting. Much to be commended is the author's use of the newspaper material of the time. Such books as Mr. Phelan's will conduce to a better understanding of the history of the individual States, which, aside from its local value, is of so great importance to the study of American national history. C. H. H.

Mr. Keating traces the history of Memphis[1] from the discovery of the Mississippi, by De Soto in 1541, claiming that

[1] Keating, J. M. *History of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee.* Vol. I. 694 pp. O. Syracuse. D. Mason, 1889.

event as the beginning of its history; but the thread of continuity is at times very slender.

The first period into which he divides the history extends from 1541 to 1827, and his work shows a true scholarly spirit. The last period, from 1865 to the present, possesses great value and interest for the student of municipal institutions. The utter disorganization of State and city finances following the war, the shameless neglect of sanitation bringing on the terrible scourges of yellow fever in 1873 and 1878, and the energy of despair growing out of these evils and leading to the establishment of the Taxing District System and the surrender of the city charter, are well described.

There is one glaring fault in the book. It lacks system. The facts are there and the statistics, yet the reader has great difficulty in finding what he wants upon any topic; and the lack of an index still further detracts from its usefulness. The style is animated, and altogether the book is much better than the ordinary local history. S. S.

The State of North Carolina has not received just recognition at the hands of some historians, because many important facts in her early history have been untold by her own sons to whom they were known. From a want of appreciation in many cases, both on their own part and on that of the State in general, they failed to use the material at their command, thus allowing the prejudiced and ignorant statements of early chroniclers to be accepted as the truth without contradiction. This general apathy has caused untold disgrace to the State. Her record from the settlement on Roanoke Island until now has been one of which she has no reason to be ashamed, but this record is known unfortunately to few outside of her own borders. Her history has been written by foreigners and aliens and generally miswritten.

No one has been more impressed with what we might term the domestic study of the State's history than has Hon. David Schenck, an ex-Judge of the Superior Court, and a resident

of Greensboro.[1] His book contains among others, a portrait of the author; it has a map of the Carolinas, showing the army routes and several maps of battle fields; it has sketches of some of the leaders of the day, and the reprints from rare original authorities are numerous; it is dedicated to Gen'l Jethro Sumner, who played no unimportant part in the events described—his only and most lasting monument. The volume owes its origin to the Guilford Battle Ground Company, which was organized by Judge Schenck to preserve and beautify the grounds where Cornwallis was checked by Greene on March 15, 1781. In examining different histories of that battle by Lee, Johnson, and others, the author found that injustice had been done the North Carolina militia in regard to their conduct on that occasion. Further research not only confirmed this opinion, but showed him that the injustice was not confined to that battle, but that the State had been robbed of the honor due her for repelling the British invasion in 1780. It was to correct these impressions, and to show the part taken by North Carolina in the closing struggles for independence that the book was written.

The first chapter opens with a discussion of the character of the British invasion in 1780–'81. No respect for morality or humanity was allowed to thwart the purpose of conquest; no rights of property were to be recognized; no appeals for mercy were heeded; executions, cruel and remorseless, were inflicted; Indians and slaves were excited; solemn pledges broken and paroles ignored. This, by way of introduction. Judge Schenck then turns to the organization of the North Carolina Regulars and Minute men in 1775–'76, and gives the names of the field officers, while the names of all officers in the Continental line commissioned by the State are given in an appendix. The career of these troops who, Charles

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[1] Schenck, D. *North Carolina, 1780–'81.* 498 pp. O. Raleigh. Edwards & Broughton, 1889. This Review was first printed in the Raleigh *News and Observer*, Feb. 4, 1890.

Pinckney said, had been the salvation of the country is followed; but the effort to give an exhaustive history of the war in the Southern department was not made, nor was it the author's purpose to write the part played by North Carolina during the whole revolution.

The second chapter begins the real history. The raw militia of North Carolina, organized to repel the invasion of Lord Cornwallis in 1780, knew little or nothing of methods of regular warfare. They had learned to fight in the Indian fashion from behind trees and rocks. They were accustomed to fighting in small bands only and under chosen leaders known personally to all and whom they followed from personal confidence—a survival of the *comitatus* of their Germanic ancestors. They came from sections of the country whose inhabitants, when the British advanced into North Carolina from the south, refused all overtures of British protection, fired on them from coverts, singly or in squads, and scorned British gold when offered for the produce of their plantations. They gained for Charlotte from Lord Cornwallis the epithet of "Hornet's Nest," which it still proudly claims, and forced Tarleton to say in his memoirs that the men of Mecklenburg and Rowan counties were more hostile to England than any others in America.

The earlier events in this campaign are passed over lightly, many of them having been treated exhaustively in Draper's *King's Mountain and Its Heroes.* The author hastens on to the battle of Guilford Court House, the centre around which other events are grouped. The period from Cowpens to Guilford Court House is told in chapters five and six, while chapters seven and eight are given to the latter struggle. The narrative ends with Eutaw Springs.

Guilford Court House was the only pitched battle of any importance fought on the soil of North Carolina. The conduct of the state militia here has been misrepresented and maligned, for it is said they fled without firing a shot, and the regular troops of the State have been given to other States;

but the British historians who participated in the battle, Tarleton, Stedman and Lamb, have given a different account of the actions of these men, and American soldiers who were present bear testimony that the militia were ordered by Greene to fire twice and then retire. They obeyed their orders, some even fired a third round, delaying to retreat until the enemy were upon them, and then fought them back with clubbed rifles. The reputation of the state militia may rest securely on the defense here made, for it is shown from indisputable testimony to have been not cowardly, but deserving the highest praise.

The index is very poor and there is no bibliography—two serious defects—but Judge Schenck deserves much praise for the enthusiasm he has shown for the work and the energy he brought to it in the preparation of a volume of such size and of so much value in a little country town apart from public libraries and a literary atmosphere. S. B. W.

The thread by which Davis's *Recollections of Mississippi*[1] are connected, is the life of the author himself; and the book is to that extent an autobiography of "the oldest Mississippian now in the legal profession and the sole survivor of the bar of fifty years ago."

The record begins with the early days of Mississippi and ends at the civil war. The first few chapters of the book are also the first of Mr. Davis's life. In them we catch a series of glimpses of his early struggles against circumstances that seemed determined to make a physician of one who was equally determined to become a lawyer. This storm and stress period gives perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most dramatic part of the book. A perilous ride, a personal encounter, a romantic marriage and other incidents not less thrilling, are

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[1] Davis, R. *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians.* 446 pp. D. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889.

rapidly sketched upon a background that gives a valuable picture of the life and manners of the time.

The step into politics is soon taken, and thenceforth his energies are divided between court-room and campaign. Famous cases, famous speeches, famous events and famous men, are recalled and described with a fond enthusiasm that never wearies.

With the Mexican war, the scene again changes. The political gives place to the military campaign, and Mr. Davis (now Colonel Davis) leads his troops to the border. The frank description of the joys and trials of the march gives a vivid idea of certain phases of the war spirit in his command.

The succeeding political events are treated in the same vivid way. Whether the subject be a campaign on the currency question, or one of those bitter debates in Congress that announced the civil war, Mr. Davis writes what he himself saw and heard and thought; and in this lies the charm and value of the book.

G. P.

The West.

Mr. Carr, the Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, is widely known for his researches on the subject of the Mound Builders. He now presents us the fruits of a careful study of the history of Missouri, from the discovery of the Mississippi to the abolition of slavery.[1] While he treats the French and Spanish period interestingly, and avails himself of recent investigations on St. Louis' history, he is not so thoroughly at home here as in the later period, and sometimes falls into slight errors in discussing French explorations. But the most interesting part of the book is an attempt to present a conservative southern view of the part played by Missouri in the slavery

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[1] Carr, Lucien. *Missouri: a Bone of Contention.* (American Commonwealths.) 16mo. 377 pp. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888.

struggle. He justifies the action of the mob in expelling Lovejoy from St. Louis, and looks with favor upon the policy of "non-interference" by the federal government with the slavery question in the territories. To this end he would leave that question "open, so that the people of the slave-holding States might go into any of the territories which they helped to acquire, taking their slave property with them in case they so desired, upon the same footing as that upon which the people of the free North were permitted to move into these same territories with their horses or any other articles of personal property that they might possess." He presents the aggressions of John Brown with much force, in dealing with the border warfare; and in general treats his subject from the southern standpoint. However, he recognizes the fact that the force of circumstances carried Missouri to the northern cause; and believes that her attitude was largely determined by the fact that she was a corn- and not a cotton-producing State. The work of the convention in deposing Governor Jackson, and declaring vacant the seats of the members of the General Assembly, he justifies, not as legal but as necessary steps in the revolution, in favor of the Union then in progress in the State. The book is strongly written and bears throughout the marks of independent thought and judgment. F. J. T.

The Missouri Compromise, made law in 1820, was an important concession to the slave states. From this time they controlled the government for over thirty years with increasing power. The Kansas-Nebraska bill transferred the slavery discussion from Congress to the territories. It was supposed that Kansas, owing to the influence of its neighbor, Missouri, would swing into line with the southern states and enter the Union as a slave state. Here there was to be an extension of slavery which would discourage every effort of resistance in the North.

Eli Thayer,[1] then a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, devised a plan to save Kansas to the North. He proposed and organized the Emigrant Aid Company, the object of which was to send Northern emigrant colonies to Kansas. These, by their political influence, were to place Kansas among the free states.

In *The Kansas Crusade* he gives us an interesting account of the formation of this company and of the work that it accomplished. He describes the vigorous opposition to the company on the part of the Abolitionists, who, he says, did nothing more than create an unhealthy sentiment against slavery without offering any practical measures to oppose it. Garrison and Phillips are severely criticised, though, perhaps, not unjustly. John Brown, whom he regards as a product of abolition teaching, is likewise arraigned. Mr. Thayer quotes from the speeches and writings of many statesmen and journalists to show that by them his plan was heartily supported.

The Kansas Crusade covers a field that has received but little attention from historians, and gives some interesting facts concerning the slavery discussion. P. E. L.

Faithful to the title of his book,[2] Mr. Barrows has written an introduction to the history of Oregon, rather than a complete history of the State. Nearly the entire work is devoted to the treatment of the "struggle for possession," while only one short chapter out of thirty-three is devoted to the "Oregon of to-day."

He begins with a short sketch of the possessions of the European powers in America at the close of the seventeenth century, or at the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Then follows the subsequent struggle for the territory by the great powers

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[1] Thayer, Eli. *A History of the Kansas Crusade; its Friends and Foes.* 294 pp. D. N. Y. Harpers, 1889.

[2] Barrows, W. *Oregon; the Struggle for Possession.* (American Commonwealths.) 16mo. 363 pp. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888.

of Europe. One by one the nations drop out of the contest until England and the United States are the only remaining competitors. Finally, by treaty and arbitration, the boundary was satisfactorily settled.

Prominent points brought out in the book are the monopoly influence of the Hudson Bay Company, the conflicting claims of the United States and England, together with their final adjustment and the social incidents connected with the settlement of the territory.

In the treatment of the claims of the various nations to the Oregon territory, sufficient attention is not given to the pretensions of Spain, and the idea is conveyed that Spain's chief claim dates from the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa. Although it is not possible in a short work to give a comprehensive treatment of all early discoveries, the voyages of Cabrillo, Viscaino and Juan Perez, should have been more fully noticed.

The titles of the chapters are based upon historical incident, rather than upon the natural development of the subject. Thus, "Four Flathead Indians in St. Louis," "A Quart of Seed Wheat," "A Bridal Tour of Thirty-five Hundred Miles" and "Whitman's Old Wagon," are doubtless incidents worthy to be related in history, but rather sensational to be used as chapter headings of a grave discussion of diplomatic history, and are calculated to mislead the student of history, although they may catch the eye of the general reader. Upon the whole, the book, though incomplete, is instructive and interesting.

F. W. B.

Lucia Norman's little book[1] is the story of the State of California, from the period of its earliest discovery to the present time, told in an easy, popular style, as the title would

[1] Norman, L. *A Popular History of California.* 216 pp. 16mo. San Francisco. The Bancroft Co., 1889. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged.

indicate. It treats somewhat at length the various attempts of the Spanish government in Mexico to fix colonies in what is now known as Lower California, which, though failures, opened the way for the Jesuits later on. The parts relating to the mission settlements and to the time when the discovery of gold turned so many toward this land on the Pacific, are very graphically written. J. R. M.

Brief mention may be made of several works, bearing on the *Local History of the United States*, which are published by the Johns Hopkins Press. Foremost of these is Prof. G. E. Howard's *Local Constitutional History of the United States*, which is a résumé of the development of local government throughout the Union. Prof. C. M. Andrews, in his *River Towns of Connecticut*, has given a careful study to the settlements of Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor. Dr. J. R. Brackett's *Negro in Maryland* shows the results of an exhaustive investigation of the laws of this State, in respect to the treatment of slaves and persons of color generally.

Canada.

Mr. Hannay's work[1] deserves attention from the fact that it is the first complete history of Acadia from its earliest settlement, made in 1604, down to its separation from France. The most valuable feature of the work is the thorough discussion of the great tragedy of 1755. Mr. Hannay strenuously combats the view that the English then committed a great crime. He shows clearly that these Acadian peasants were in morals and in manners by no means the ideal men and women of a poet's dream. They were, in reality, quarrelsome, indolent, and not remarkable for purity. But what

[1] Hannay, Jas. *The History of Acadia, from its first Discovery to its Surrender to England by the Treaty of Paris.* 447 pp. O. St. John. J. & A. McMillan, 1879.

most concerned the English was their bitter hostility to English rule. Since 1710, when Nova Scotia became one of England's possessions, the Acadians, led on by their priests, who were emissaries of the king of France, had steadily refused to take the unmodified oath of allegiance, and at all times secretly, whenever practicable openly, had supported the pretensions of the French. At the capture of Fort Beauséjour in 1755, a large number of them were found under arms in the French ranks. A crisis had now been reached. On the threshold of a mighty struggle between the two great powers for the possession of North America, it seemed necessary to adopt extreme measures against this people. Thus their expulsion became a plain military necessity.

It is noticeable that, in treating of the dispersion of the Acadians, Mr. Hannay makes no mention of that number of them who found their way finally to Louisiana, where their descendants to this day constitute a distinct people.

The author's style has many blemishes, and those chapters of the work not treating of matters of inherent interest, are tedious. A spirit of fairness is exhibited throughout, and no hesitation is shown in criticizing severely either the French or the English where occasion seems to warrant. Authorities for statements are frequently omitted. This defect and an incomplete index greatly impair the usefulness of the work to the special student of Acadian history. H. R. McI.

In the first part of his *History of St. John*,[1] the author has given an interesting account of the first settlement of Port Royal by the French, the struggles between the rival governors, La Tour and D'Aulnay, and finally the conquest and colonization by the English. Here, the seizure of the land and the exile of its inhabitants furnish ample material for the author's best touches.

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[1] Jack, D. R. *History of the City and County of St. John.* 178 pp. D. St. John. J. & A. McMillan, 1883.

From this point on dry facts begin to predominate; but we may clearly see that the author has searched faithfully the old records, and given us a connected account of the town's history, both in its political and business aspect.

The establishment of commerce, manufacturing industries and various business pursuits, the building of churches and school-houses, in short, all the countless enterprises that go to make up the modern city life, are fully described in chronological order. The style is good. The latter part of the book is somewhat labored, yet is on the whole readable and interesting. G. T. F.

Mr. Harper's little book[1] is an interesting epitome of the history of the provinces which border on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

There is sufficient unity in the history of these states to justify amalgamation in one narrative, and although intended as a school text-book, the story is written in a less fragmentary style than one often meets in such compilations.

New Brunswick receives more extended treatment in a special work by Mr. Lawrence.[2]

The Constitutional History of Canada has of late received more than usual attention.

Mr. Bourinot's *Manual*[3] is, in a large measure, a revised publication of certain chapters of his larger work on *Parliamentary Practice and Procedure in Canada.* It is first a history of government, from the first settlement down to the adoption of the British North America Act in 1867, and

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[1] Harper, J. *The History of the Maritime Provinces.* 158 pp. 16mo. St. John. J. & A. McMillan, 1876.

[2] Lawrence, J. W. *Foot-Prints; or Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick.* 119 pp. D. St. John. J. & A. McMillan, 1883.

[3] Bourinot, J. G. *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.* 238 pp. O. Montreal. Dawson Bros., 1888.

then a description of the various branches of power, as finally constituted and put in practice down to the present day.

The author's short *History of Federal Government in Canada*[1] is one of the clearest and most interesting expositions of that subject, which has yet appeared.

O'Sullivan's work[2] should also be favorably mentioned as a handbook of constitutional interpretation. Mr. Monroe, an Englishman, offers the latest word on the subject,[3] though it may not be too much to say that his distance from the country he studies has been a hindrance to a clear comprehension of the situation.

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[1] Bourinot, J. G. *Federal Government in Canada.* 172 pp. Paper. Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Press, 1889.

[2] O'Sullivan. *Manual of Government in Canada.* O. Carswell & Co., 1888.

[3] Monroe, J. E. C. *The Constitution of Canada.* 392 pp. O. N. Y. Macmillan, 1889.

BRIEF MENTION.

The following books have been received from time to time and laid before the Historical Seminary for inspection. After examination by appointed reviewers, reports were presented orally and in writing at meetings of the Seminary, and these reviews, when elaborated, were placed on file and the volumes themselves upon the shelves in the Historical Library of this University. Further publicity for the notices has in many cases been given through American literary and critical journals, in the *Revue Historique* of Paris, and in the *Jahresbericht der Geschichtswissenschaft* which is published under the direction of the Historical Society of Berlin. The reports sent to this latter annual during the past two years have called attention to more than seven hundred contributions to American historical literature.

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